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For the Herald and Journal.

REV. DANIEL NEAL, M. A., HISTORIAN OF THE PURITANS.

The celebrated author of the History of the Puritans was born in London on the 14th of December, 1678. In early life both his parents were removed by death, and the care of his education was committed to an uncle, who discharged that duty with great fidelity and affection.

The nephew had frequent occasion, in later years, gratefully to advert to the almost paternal care and vigilance with which his earlier years had been guarded.

But the future eminence of Mr. Neal as a scholar, a Christian and a Christian minister, more fully than anything else, demonstrates the early and faithful culture of his intellect and his heart; for neglected childhood and youth seldom become eminent in manhood. For a time he pursued his studies at Merchant Tailor's school in London, and subsequently at Utrecht in Holland, under the tuition of the celebrated Graevius and Burman. While at this seat of learning he manifested an ardent thirst for knowledge and made great proficiency in the branches of study he pursued. After a residence there of two years, he returned from the continent, accompanied by Mr. (afterwards the celebrated Dr.) Lardner, to London, where he soon appeared in the pulpits of the Puritans. In the metropolis, his zeal, talents and learning gained him a hearing, and rendered him an attractive preacher. Soon after, he was settled as a co-pastor with Dr. Singleton of Aldergate St. and at the Doctor's death in 1706 he became sole pastor of the Church, where he continued till near the close of life. The able ministrations of Mr. Neal attracted large congregations to listen to him, which soon induced people to erect a new and more capacious edifice for public worship. While in this charge, besides his regular attendance on the duties of his office, he attended many extra services and preached many occasional sermons, which constitute a large part of his miscellaneous writings.

For twenty-six years he continued the indefatigable and affectionate pastor of Aldergate Street, beloved by all with whom he associated, endeared to his friends and respected even by his enemies. At length his change drew nigh. Worn out by cares and studies and broken by disease, his case baffled the skill of the physicians and resisted the power of medical aid. He was swiftly, approaching his end, and he felt that he neared the eternal world.

For the change he exhibited a ripeness of the Christian graces and virtues. He was " like the shock of corn that cometh in his season." His strongest earthly attachment now was the charge that had been committed to his care. His heart and the hearts of his people were knit together, and the thought of their final separation as pastor and people was painful in the extreme. Most of them had been trained by his vigilance during long years of toil and anxiety; they were children of prayer, and plants watered and cherished with tears. They stood by their languishing pastor, whom they should see no more till the sitting of the final assize.

While he still lingered upon the borders of the following is the conclusion: "May the spirit of God direct you in the choice of a wise and able stor who may have your spiritual and everlasting welfare at heart. And, to that end, beware of a spirit of division; be ready to condescend to each other's infirmities. Keep together in the way of your duty and in waiting upon God for his blessing; remember this is the distinguishing mark of the disciples of Christ, that they love one another. Finally, my brethren, farewell! Be of good comfort and of one mind; live in peace; and the God of love and of peace shall be with you!" He breathed his last on the fourth of April 1743, at the age of sixty-

As a man, Mr. Neal was eminent. His associ ates were the most celebrated Puritans of that age. Among his friends we may reckon a Watts, a Doddridge and an Evans.

As a Christian, he was exemplary in his life, evangelical in his creed and practical in his conduct. His doctrinal views were essentially Calvinistic, coinciding, perhaps, more nearly with the great Genevan Reformer than with any of his successors. But he regarded Christianity in its practical bearings, of greater importance than those merely doctrinal aspects in which it is too frequently presented to us. The gospel in his view, possessed a power to change the human character and practice. Here he could behold the fruits of the Christian doctrine, and see the noble precepts of the New Testament illustrated by the holy lives and benevolent acts of believ-

As a Minister, he was devoted to his work active and laborious. He was an untiring student, and faithful dispenser of the word of life; plain, practical and pointed. He preached to make men better-to reform them, and not to please the ear with soft words. He was severe, but not harsh; he wounded, but they were the wounds of a friend. He exemplified the teaching of Paul to Titus, "in all things showing himself a pattern of good works. In doctrine showing uncorruptness, gravity, sincerity, sound speech that cannot be condemned." Reproofs were administered with regret, frequently with tears. He possessed a tender sympathetic heart, feeling deeply the woes of his flock, and of man in general.

Mr. Neal was likewise a man of conscience and integrity. On his return from the continent, the offer of a lucrative place at Oxford was made him, but he refused and became a minister among the Puritans. That he conscientiously adhered to them we cannot doubt; that he was useful there we know.

As a scholar and an author he stood deservedly high. His scholarship was not the profoundest nor yet the most shallow. He occupied a noble mediocrity. Of all the branches of study, history and divinity most deeply engaged his attention, the latter, perhaps, induced by his calling, the former a genuine predilection of his nature. Neal was the author of several occasional sermons, printed by the request of those who heard them. A letter to Dr. How, Dean of Worcester, excited some interest in its day, and likewise a piece entitled the "Duty of praying for Ministers." As a historian, he honored self in the publication of a "History of New England," which was deemed in its day a valuable work, and for which the author obtained his diploma at Cambridge, Mass.

But the work which will immortalize his name is the "History of the Puritans." So long as the Puritanic blood runs in the veins of a single human being, or the English language shall continue to be spoken, so long will this work continue to be read with avidity. None will be able to supersede him in this branch of Church History. No student of history feels that his knowledge of that period is complete without a read-

ing of Neal. In the perusal of this history we among us, be fairly attributed to our too hasty stand amid Baxters, Owens, Charnocks and Cromand superficial manner of receiving members?— gether; and as they brought them, inquired how me, and begin the work of better-doing there. wells, and a host of whom the world was not wor-

thy. They are treated with candor and respect. That Mr. Neal was possessed of a Puritanic predilection cannot be denied, but that he colored the truth or distorted his facts is not to be believed. In his researches he was honest, labo-rious and patient; qualities which certainly it, brethren, for what it is worth. Here it is. characterize the able historian.

B. SIRRELL. Smoky Hollow, Jan. 3, 1848.

#### For the Herald and Journal. RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF THE WORLD.

Br. Stevens:-With your permission, I will lay before your numerous readers, two opposite views upon a highly important subject-a subject than which none has stronger claims upon the consideration, prayers, efforts and liberality of the Christian public— The present religious condition of the world—the practicability of its

speedy and entire conversion.

The first view shall be first presented. The intelligence communicating the success with E. Church, so far as you understand them? which God is crowning the labors of our selfsacrificing and devoted missionaries, is received by every true Christian with heart-felt joy; and them as from the platform or the press, the glad tidings are heralded forth, that tens of thousands who of grace, so far as practicable? had bowed down to gods of wood and stone, have now begun to bow the knee before the only true God, and his son Jesus Christ, whom he hath sent; we are led to indulge the hope that the period is not remote when the world's for the conversion of sinners? Redeemer shall have the "heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession." But a little reflection will serve to convince us that the plan of missionary operations must be greatly enlarged, and conversions the gospel, and the various institutions of the must be multiplied ten thousand fold ere that church blissful day shall dawn upon us, when this alienated world shall be brought into voluntary and peaceful subjection to the "King of kings, and lege to become permanent members of this Lord of lords."

We would not undervalue the liberal contrithe missionary treasury. It is not with indiffer- objection to the reception of any one of the canence we regard the cheering fact, that from the didates. If no objection be offered, ask the hearts of tens of thousands of God's Israel, the church to signify their willingness to receive prayer is daily ascending, that the "Islands of them by rising. Then, in behalf of the church by any means lightly esteem the success which fellowship," as a token of the cordial welcome has attended the unfurling of the blood-besprink- extended them to all the privileges of the visible led banner in heathen lands. But yet, notwith- church. Close with the benediction. standing all this, matter of fact convinces us that. comparatively speaking, little has been done for a world that lieth in wickedness. The work of imparting spiritual life to a dying world hath but just been commenced. The throne of the usurper stands in the front of heaven, and two thirds of the human family are "without God, and without hope in the world." Mohammedanism and Paganism share between them 600,000,000 of the human race. In the densely populated plains of India, the dark banner of the "god of this world" floats in the atmostphere of error and superstition. Juggernaut and Bramah are the grave, he addressed his parishioners in a brief disgusting objects of the people's adoration and but very touching farewell epistle, of which the following is the conclusion: "May the spirit of and mocks the sacred subjects of our religion.— The standard of the prince of darkness is placed see a curious and wonderful collection of artithe walls of China, (which encloses 300,- cles: strange, indescribable, nondescript things. 000,000 souls shut up in spiritual darkness,) and his black flag is seen waving in Europe, Asia, Africa and America? He sways his ebon sceptre over these vast territories, and contemplates with complacency, that at so late a period of the world's existence, his kindom still stretches from sea to sea, and from pole to pole.

Let us have recourse to figures—that truthful method of obtaining facts. A million is soon vet never giving a cent for missions. written, read and spoken, but not so easily counted as some might imagine. If we should vet received the truth as it is in Jesus at 890,- scolding if any one asks for a little money. 000,000, (which I suppose is about as near the truth as we can well approach) we may see something of the immensity of this number by admitting the following supposition. They shall be so arranged as that one individual shall pass a his feelings, to hear his minister refer to politics now been making progress in the world for President. more than 1800 years, and we have no reason to ers in Christ. Let conversions go on at this rate, and the whole world will be converted to God in 80 times 1800, or 144,000 years. Suppose the world's population to continue durnig this 000,000. This calculation, large as it may appear is very reasonable, for it makes no allowance for the rapid increase of the world's How awful the thought, that while we are inare perishing, falling over the precipice of ruinplunging into the lake which "burneth with fire and brimstone." Where are the followers of the Sabbath school. Him whose "parish" was "the world!" Where is our "Christianity in earnest?" Where are our credentials of "life-membership" of our several missionary societies? But more of this in our next. RICHARD DONKERSLEY. Little Compton, R. I., Jan. 1848.

# For the Herald and Journal.

#### FORM OF RECEIVING MEMBERS INTO THE M. E. CHURCH.

To enter the Church of Christ is a very solemn transaction. Even in receiving members on the number or variety of the objects. probation, we should exercise no little caution, that no person enter the pale of the church who does not give promise of becoming a consistent Christan. Probationers should be earnestly advised to acquaint themselves with our doctrines and general rules, without delay; that if they become fully connected with the church, they TRANSLATED FROM THE "PREDICTORIANA. may do so understandingly. Every Methodist should possess, and frequently peruse, the Methodist Discipline. But it is believed that thousands of our members never owned this little mons are seasoned with bonmots and ingenious book, and probably never read it. Are our sallies. He generally mingled pleasantry with preachers doing all they can to cure this evil ?— instruction in order to entertain his hearers. His Take the hint, brethren. We greatly need more family name was Boullanger. He was born at intelligent Methodism. A general dissemina- Paris in 1582, was of the order of reformed tion of this cheap, excellent, indispensable little Augustines, and died in 1657. Some anecdotes book, would abundantly contribute to this im- will serve to illustrate at once the singularity of portant result.

But in receiving probationers into full connection, ought we not to be a great deal more church, a pack of cards flew out of his sleeve, careful in the examination of the candidates and fell among the audience. Every body began than we usually are? And may not much of laughing. The preacher, without being in the

Who can doubt it? But to the point.

Having had occasion, of late, to receive into full fellowship several persons on trial, the writer drew up the following form for that purpose .-Perhaps it may prove of some little service to

The candidates being called to the altar, in presence of the church, let a brief and appropriate address be delivered to them and to the church, after which a short prayer should be offered. The following questions should then be proposed to the candidates, to be answered by them individually.

1. Have you now a satisfactory evidence of your acceptance with God?

2. Do you expect to be saved from all sin in 3. Are you earnestly seeking full salvation by

faith in Christ? 4. Are you resolved to serve God faithfully to the end of life?

5. Do you cherish kind and Christian feelings towards all the members of this church? 6, Do you believe all the doctrines of the M 7. Are you satisfed with our rules and usages

Will you continue to live according to 9. Will you faithfully attend to all the means

10. Will you do all in your power to increas the spirit and practice of religion in the church? 11. Will you heartily labor, according to your strength, with the other members of the church

12. Will you kindly receive the counsels warnings, and reproofs, of your brethren? 13. Will you, according to your ability, cor tribute your earthly substance to the support of

14. Have you been baptised? 15. Do you consider it your duty and privi-

branch of the Christian Church? If these questions shall be satisfactorily an butions which a Christian public have cast into swered, ask the church if any of them have any the sea" may be converted to Him. We do not and the pastor, give to each the "right hand of

J. S. J. G.

# For the Herald and Journal.

## A METHODIST MUSEUM.

Why, what a strange concern that must be What is it? a collection of old Methodist books, old coats, or old shoes, worn by Wesley and his coadjutors? Oh no, dear reader, nothing of the kind. It is kept in almost every village in New England. Our old Conference preachers always have one. You go to the first itinerant preach-

I have seen some large, good-sized museums; I have a little one of my own, quite a small

one, just a beginning. Would you like to know a few of the things sometimes found there? Well, you shall have a short list without any fee.

1. A professor of religion, praying with great fervor that God would convert the world,

2. A man getting shouting-happy and telling how much he loves the cause of God, and how put down the number of those who have not much he is willing to deny self, yet fretting and

3. A professor, too poor to take a religious newspaper, yet taking three or four political ones. 4. A Christian brother, very much hurt in

certain given line every two seconds-about 50 on the Sabbath, yet spending the whole Sabbath years must elapse before this long continuous noon conversing on doings in Congress, and the rain shall bring up its rear. Christianity has probability of Taylor or Calhoun being the next 5. Another one, who thinks it very wrong to

believe that more than 10,000,000, or one eightieth desecrate the Sabbath by holding temperance part of the inhabitants of the world, are believ- meetings on the evening of the Lord's day, yet spends the same in visiting his neighbors, or going to see his hired man about the work for Monday morning.

6. A Christian brother, very much opposed period as at present, and to change by deaths to anything like ornamenting our churches, such once in 30 years; and the progress of conversions as furnishing them with blinds, carpeting the to be uniform during the whole period; the num- aisles, or cushioning the pulpit, yet furnishing ber who would die unconverted would be 3,160,- his own dwelling with rich carpets, astral lamps and splendid sofas. 7. A follower of the Prince of Peace, with

his heart running over with the war-spirit, and population, through each succeeding generation. rejoicing in the destruction of his fellow-men. 8. A professing Christian family asking the dulging in a cold and calculating spirit, souls Minister to pray with them, and not one of them kneeling with him. 9. Christian parents who take no interest in

10. Christian parents, permitting their chil-

dren to attend a dancing school. 11. The man who has a periodical head-ache

returning every Sabbath morning. 12. The man who dare not expose his health by going to meeting on a stormy Sabbath, yet is very robust the next Monday, and can sled wood all day, though it storm and blow.

This enumeration may suffice to give a little idea of what may be found in the museum. I don't like to keep such a museum. It is a very disagreeable piece of business. I would to God. brethren, that we had no such concerns, and sincerely do I pray that no addition may be made to

H. M. N.

Southampton, Mass., Jan 4.

# ANECDOTE OF LITTLE FATHER ANDRE.

"Little Father Andre" holds a distinguished place among those original preachers, whose ser-

the man, and the license of the times. Once while he was preaching in a country the ignorance and inconsistency of too many least disconcerted, called on the larger children

the different cards were called. The answers And around me I will look for work, and will do were all promptly given. He then put some with my might what my hand findeth. The field questions out of the catechism, which however is white to the harvest. It suffers for want of reap-

no," said he, checking himself, "I will not name her; Christian chairly forbids. And yet, shall I compromise vice?—No! what then shall I do to remove the difficulty? I will hit her with my also be worth the meditation of those who like the pulpit dodged to escape the threatened blow, not done one-half of what I might have done, when the preacher cried out, "Goodness! I and God helping me, I will try to do more."

Being requested to announce a subscripton in order to raise a sufficient sum to procure the ini- N. Y. Observer. tiation of a young woman into a sisterhood, which was then required of females taking the veil, he commenced his sermon, "Sirs, I am instructed to recommend to your charity a maiden who has not cash enough to take the vows of poverty."

This facetious monk once began a sermon with, "The pope is grass, the king is grass, the queen is grass, monsieur the cardinal is grass, you are grass, I am grass, "All flesh is grass."

Preaching in a monastery which had recently been struck by lightning, Father Andre expati- ings and death of the Savior, adopt a style ated upon the goodness of God, who took, as he exceedingly tender and pathetic. Many hymns. would show, special care of his creatures. "For, now in use among various Protestant congregasaid he, among other evidences, consider what tions, abound in expressions of this nature; and has happened to this holy house in which I am in their prayers are often heard such addresses, preaching. The lightning struck the library and as "Dear Lord," "Dear Savior," Dear Rehowever, if it had unfortunately fallen upon the venerable founder of Methodism entertained on dining-room, or buttery, how many brethren this subject are well expressed in his sermon "On would have been killed! how many tears shed! Knowing Christ after the Flesh." Probably this what desolation would have ensued! Thanks, objectionable style is not so common among the O, my God! eternal thanks for the regard which Methodists as among some other classes of Christhou dost show to thy elect!"

grudge against Father Andre, forbade his preach- To all whose views coincide with those of Mr. ing within his diocese-" As for that, replied the Wesley, it will afford pleasure to see his sentimonk, I forbid his preaching any where in the ments corroborated by the authority of an emikingdom."

In a sermon on the wicked rich man, the same preacher made the comparisom of a poor man to leyan Meth. Mag. hen, and of the rich to a lap dog .- " As long," ble of the master. So the rich man, during his me unsuited

in Abraham's bosom." Having been apprised that an eminent lady, gal Son," he described minutely her own equi- plied with the utmost propriety and force to he

quies, dressed in yellow, etc." on Palm Sunday, and of the children who bore so that I never either hear or read it without branches of it on Christ's entry into Jerusalem, he pain. At the same time, many of the strong imsaid, "These children were up a tree; I can't passioned exclamations, which are often employed think of the name of this tree just now, but I in endeavoring to make deep impressions conwill tell you by and by." After the sermon was cerning the suffering of the Savior, produce, I finished and the preacher was about to descend acknowledge, on my own mind, the contrary from the pulpit, he said, "Appropos to that tree about which I was talking, brethren, they call it lamented in such language as may very properly a Sycamore.'

What paralell to Father Andre have we seen in our own day?-Methodist Protestant.

# THE HALF-WAY HOUSE.

If three score years and ten be the number of years allotted to man's pilgrimage, I have reached the half-way house of life to-day.

But the average of human life is far below this 153. mark, that flatters the multitude with the hope that their goal is away in the distance. I am now beyond the period which the most of my fellows reach. More than half of the human family die before they are as old as I am. My time then, is nearly out. Let me see what has been done.

Half way to the journey's end! More than that in years, I am as far as that in the business

on which I was sent!

"Life is the time to serve the Lord."-Have I done half that God would have me do, in the vineyard which he gave me to keep? My own heart, my house, my neighborhood, my country, my world, have I done half that is required at my hands for thee! All that I have done could be reckoned quickly, and would be hardly worth small to me, smaller to my neighbors, and in God's sight is contemptible. I have left undone much that I ought to have done, and have done many things that I ought not. An unprofitable servant, truly, and worthy of many stripes. The opportunities of usefulness have been very many and very great, but have been slighted, and the

work that was given me to do, is not half done. This life was to be spent in preparation for the life to come. Am I half-ready to go !- So far from it, I have scarcely begun to prepare. Here is a heart of sinfulness, and there is a fountain opened for its cleansing. But I have not the evidence that it is half clean. There are heights attain, but I am not half way up. I seem to be just setting out on the pilgrimage, when I ought me! I shall never get to heaven at this miserable rate of progress.

my journey is limited, and far short of it in the work to be done! Both these are against me : less time and more work. I will make this day, then, one of review and resolution. This discovery shall not be lost on me. I will look my deficiencies in the face, confess my short comings, and repent in the dust.

they were unable to reply to. Then addressing ers. The field at home—here in the midst of the fathers and mothers: the fathers and mothers:

"Is it thus," said he, "that you neglect the be relieved, sinners to be reclaimed, mourners to be relieved, sinners to be reclaimed, mourners to education of your children? You introduce them be comforted, ignorant to be taught. Into all to the vanities of life, and by the most criminal the fields of usefulness I might enter and do a carelessnes, permit them to lose their immortal little, and it would be accepted according to the souls." . The impression produced was powerful, talents given. And the wide world invites to and every one perceived that the cards were labor. This is the very day and hour to be up brought purposely to introduce the pathetic ap- and doing. Progress is the watch-word of the peal.

Declaiming one day against the gallantry of I would labor to make it advancement toward the ladies, whose manners at that time were very God and heaven. The world wants light. The

corrupt, he said there was one in the congrega- truth must spread, and he who can send one ray tion whose licentiousness was known to him, and into the moral darkness of the earth is blessing that he was going to point her out, that she might it. Millions are dying for the lack of bread, the be covered with confusion for her sins. "But bread of life; and I can help in the work of feeding the famishing.

culotte," a leathern cap which was worn in his me, have been unfaithful in many or few things. day .- As he said this he suddenly raised it as if I will think them aloud. Perhaps another will about to throw, and added, "Look! look! there sit down and take them into his own heart, and she is, just there!" All the women in front of then say, "I too have been remiss in duty; I have thought there was only one, and here are more Then will it not be in vain that I have mused to-day over a wasted life.

The day is far spent, the night is at hand. THIRTY-FIVE.

November 4, 1847.

#### IMPROPRIETIES IN THE EXPRESSION OF LOVE TO OUR SAVIOR.

Among many Christians it is a common practice, in speaking to, or of the LORD JESUS, to use expressions denoting a high degree of affection; and some preachers, in descanting on the sufferconsumed it, but injured not a single monk. If, DEEMER," and the like. The views which the tians; yet there may be some among us who are There was a bishop who had never ventured chargable on this point, and a caution will not to ascend the pulpit, who, having conceived some be unseasonable or unimportant to us as a body. nent American divine, the late Dr. Dwight. President of Yale College, Connecticut.—Wes-

"There are other subjects which I think are said he, "as the rich man is alive, God treats often improperly handled in a different manner: him as the ladies treat their little lap-dogs; they a manner, which, without much violence, may be share all their dainties with them and cover them styled too affectionate; viz: the love and the sufwith ribbons, down to the very tail. But when ferings of Christ. These many preachers labor the dog dies they throw him on the dunghill. to describe with as much strength and tender-The hen, on the other hand, is but a poor crea- ness as possible. In their efforts to be peculiarly ture that gets nothing but offal to eat; but after pathetic they often exhibit such images, and her death she is served up with honor at the ta- adopt such expressions, as have ever appeared to to the nature and digni life, is happy, but after death is tossed into hell, theme. The love of Christ was wonderful in its whilst on the contrary the poor find their place degree. But it was attended with a glory and a sublimity which repel all familiar views, all diminutive representation, and demand thoughts notorious for a loose and extravagant life, was of the highest reverence, and language of the highpresent incognito at his sermon on the "Prodi- est elevation. All those epithets which are appage, in giving an account of the style in which man tenderness, and the soft affections of our the young man left home.—"He had," said he, race, are here, in my view, wholly misplaced. "six horses of an iron grey, a handsome coach Even the epithet dear, when applied to the with scarlet curtains with gold lace, housings all Savior, although sanctioned in many hymns, covered with armorial bearings, pages and lac- some of them written by persons of great respectability, has ever appeared to me too familiar, too Speaking of the word Hosanna which is sung diminutive, to be applied to this exalted Person; exhibit our feelings for the intense suffering of a darling child or a beloved friend. How differently has even St. Paul, who, among the writers of the New Testament, and David, who, among those of the Old, have expressed the strongest emotions concerning this affecting subject, exhibited each his own views !- Although they are intense, they are yet always dignified, and very often sublime."-Dwight's Theology, Sermon

# BEUAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

The following is an extract from a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Beman:

The almost heavenly vision is before us: it will soon open upon us in all its beauty. The revolution has begun, and the law, and the Bible, and the good men are with us. And who can doubt, that, between all the conflicts of passion, law and order will prevail? The work of purification from the giant vice of our world, is going on; and it will be rendered perfect, under God, by the simple principle of total abstinence from everything that can produce intoxication. This pledge is now the bow of promise to this the minute it would take to measure it. It looks nation and the world. It spans the heavens in a bold and brilliant arch; and while it tells us that the raging and protracted storm has not yet gone by, it prophecies the morrow will dawn upon us a brighter and a better day. As it was with the bow, to which the eye of the Patriarch of the Old and New World was directed by the finger of God, so it is with this; its beauty and magnificence are the result of heaven's clear light shining on pure water. It is the rain-

bow of another covenant. \* That curse which has for ages scorched and withered the nations, shall be repealed. That curse, beneath the crushing weight of which the earth has groaned, and man died, and widows of holiness to which I know that I ought to poured out their streaming tears, and hopeless orphans lifted up their piteous cries, over which every pious and philanthropic heart has bled and to be away almost to the celestial city. Alas for still bleeds-shall be chased away from the abodes of men, and be seen no more on the face of the earth. In one word, that curse, Instead of being at the half-way house to-day, it seems that I am far past it in the time to which be no more. A race of men shall then stand up

#### REMARKABLE PRECAUTION. One of the saddest circumstances which exist

in this country, is the extraordinary precaution which it is considered necessary to take for the Then I will rise up to holier and higher pur- safety of the king. There are, for example, five

large barracks, each occupied by regiments of elite, in the immediate vicinity of the Tuilleries, and eighteen guard houses, each of which is continually occupied, day and night, by a troop of ready and armed men, surrounding the palace. The palace itself is occupied by two hun-

dred and fifty national guards of the infantry battalions, and by twenty-five men of the regiment of horse. There are, besides, three hundred and fifty soldiers of the line, and a troop of fifty men of a cavalry regiment. At nine o'clock at night a detachment, composed of four companies, takes its station in the centre of the palace, and remains all night with loaded arms; eighty sentinels, with loaded arms, keep watch in and around the palace during the night; besides which, patrols and detachments visit every part of the palace and the gardens every half hour; fifty-five of the attendants in the royal gardens, and of the domestics of the royal household, mount guard in the royal apartments during every night armed with double-barrelled guns. In addition to this multitude, there is a number of police agents, aides-de-camp, adjutants, &c., continually on duty. A secret passage leads from the palace to the nearest barracks, and some of the guard houses are provided with ladders, to enable soldiers to enter the palace and gardens at any moment.-French correspondence of the Edinburgh Gazette.

#### I WILL GIVE NOTHING.

"There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

—Prov. xi, 24.

A minister soliciting aid towords his chapel, waited upon an individual distinguished for his wealth and benevolence. Approving the case, he presented to the minister a handsome donation, and, turning to his three sons, who had witnessed the transaction, he advised them to imitate his example. "My dear boys," said he, "you have heard the case; now what will you give?" One said, "I will give all my pockets will furnish;" another observed, "I will give half that I have in my purse;" the third stern-

ly remarked, "I will give nothing."

Some years after, the minister had occasion to visit the same place, and recollecting the family he had called upon, he inquired into the actual position of the parties. He was informed that the generous father was dead; the youth who had cheerfully given all his store, was living in affluence; the son who had divided his pocket, money, was in comfortable circumstances; but the third, who had indignantly refused to assist, and haughtily declared he would give "nothing." was so reduced as to he supported by the two

The above anecdote is a striking illustration of the words of Solomon. Men of property should contribute largely; they should recollect that they are responsible to God for the use they make of their fortune, and that he will hereafter call for the account .- London Christian Witness.

# ENGLISH LIVING IN OLDEN TIMES.

In the reign of Henry VII, the household of the Earl of Northumberland composed 166 persons, who, with 57 strangers, were daily entertained at the Earl's table at a cost of £111 16s 6d per annum. The yearly consumption of the noble family was as follows: 133 oxen, 547 sheep, (the greater part of which were salted,) 25 hogs, 28 yeals, and 40 lambs: these seem to have been reserved for the Earl's table, or that of the upper servants called the knight's table. The other servants, who are salted meat almost the whole year, with few or no vegetables, had a very bad and unwholesome meat. Only 70 ells of linen at \$1 per ell, were allowed for this great family, nor were there any sheets. This linen was made into eight table-cloths for the Earl's table, and one for the knight's, this last was washed only once a month Their allowance of beer and wine was liberal, as they had ten tons and two hogsheads of Casconv wine, but the beer was very weak, only one quart of malt having been allowed for two hogsheads of it. Of this stuff, 500 hogsheads were annually drank. Only 91 dozen of candles were allowed, and as for soap no mention is made of it, but 40s is the whole sum named as the expense of washing -The family rose at six in the morning, dined at ten, and supped at four in the afternoon. His lordship and his lady had set on their table at breakfast at seven o'clock in the morning, a quart of beer, as much wine, two pieces of salt fish, six red herrings and four white ones, or a dish of sprats. During the year 160 gallons of mustard were allowed for the use of the house-

# ODDITIES OF GREAT MEN.

The greatest men are often affected by the most trivial circumstances, which have no apparent connection with the effects they produce. An old gentleman felt secure against the cramp when he placed his shoes, on going to bed, so that the right shoe was on the left of the left shoe, and the toe of the right next to the heel of the left. If he did not bring the right shoe round the other side in that way, he was liable

Dr. Johnson put one foot upon each stone of the pavement; If he failed, he felt certain the day would be unlucky. Buffon, the celebrated naturalist, never wrote but in full dress. Dr. Routh of Oxford, studied in full canonicals. An eminent writer can never compose without his slippers on. A celebrated preacher of the last century, could never make a sermon with his garters on. A great German scholar writes with his braces off. Reiseg, the German critic, wrote his commentaries on Sophocles with a pot of porter by his side. Schlegel lectures, at the age of seventy-two, extempore, in Latin, with his snuff-box constantly in his hand; without it he could not go on.

# WASHINGTON.

Mrs. J. Adams thus describes the City of Washington, as she found it in 1801:

"Here and there," she writes, " is a small cot, without a glass window, interspersed amongst the forests through which you travel for miles without seeing a human being. The house is upon a grand and superb scale, requiring about thirty servants to attend and keep the apartments in perfect order. I could content myself almost anywhere for three months, but surrounded by forests, can you believe that wood is not to be had, because people are not to be found to cut and cart it? The house is made habitable, but there is not a single apartment in it finished .-We have not the least fence, yard, or other conveniences without, and the great unfinished audience room I make a drying room to hang up the clothes in. It is a beautiful spot, capable of every improvment, and the more I view it the more I am delighted with it."

The "great unfinished audience room," which Mrs. Adams speaks of, is the famous East Room

# Herald and Journal.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1848.

#### DOWNWARD TENDENCIES.

We have lately referred to the prevalence of papal errors in the Protestant Episcopal church-error which have so alarmed its comparatively small evangelical party, as to lead to a national organization. for the promotion of the doctrines of the reformation in that church. The New York Churchman, the organ of the New York diocese, makes editorially, the following extraordinary statements:

"Our differences with the Church of Rome are not in regard to the essentials of the Christian Faith; the errors which we charge upon its members may by consequence, prove subversive of fundamental trines, but they do not expressly deny them. We agree with them as respects the foundation; we receive with them the ancient creeds; we agree with them that the scriptures are to be interpreted, so as not to contradict the consent of the Catholic Church; that the heavenly kingdom, of which Christ is the Head and the Holy Spirit the life, is visible on earth; that it is governed by those who derive their authority by an outward and visible succession from the Apostles of our Lord: that the Sacraments convey to worthy recipients the graces which they signify; that the Eucharist is a true and proper sacrifice, offered to the Father for "the remembrance of the sac-rifice of the death of Christ;" and (to omit other points) that there is an intermediate state between death and judgment, in which the soul exists, separately from the body, and that the consummation of the lessedness of the redeemed is reserved until after the Resurrection and the general Judgment. But these points of our agreement with the Church of Rome, are denied by the Protestants who have left the English communion. They deny the doctrine of the Intermediate State; they deny sacramental grace: the Apostolic succession and the visibility of One Holy Catholic Apostolic Church.

The Churchman is not only theoretically attached to these Roman delusions, but gives them a most bigoted practical application; all "Dissenters" are without the pale of the "covenant mercies" of God: if they are saved at all, it is as any honest heathen may be saved. It is refreshing amidst such stupid nonsence to meet with a good churchman who shows common sense and Christian liberality in his views on these topics. The distinguished Dr. Arnold thus speaks

To insist on the necessity of Episcopacy, is exactly like insisting on the necessity of circumcision; both are and were lawful, but to insist on either as necessary, is un-Christian, and binding the church with carnal ordinances, and the reason why cirncision, although expressly commanded once, was declared not binding on Christians, is much stronger against the binding nature of Episcopacy, which nev-

never accused Keeble or Newman of saying, that to belong to a true church would save a bad man; but of what is equally un-Christian, that a good man is equally un-Christian, that a good man was not safe, unless he belonged to an church : which is exactly not allowing God's seal with out it be countersigned by one of their own forging. As to Christianity, there is more of it in one of Mrs Sherwood's tracts, or Mrs. Cameron's, or indeed of any of the Tract Society's, than in all the two Oxford octavos. And these men would exclude John Bunyan, and Mrs. Fry, and John Howard, from Christ's church, while they would exalt the Nonjurors into confessors, and Laud, into a Martyr! Instead bring in tradition of saying that we should to teach certain doctrines, which Scripture appears to recognise, but does not clearly develope-I should m, therefore they ought not to be taught as essen tial, nor with any greater degree of precision than is to be found in Scripture; and then I believe that we should have Christian truth exactly in its own proper proportion—what is plain and what is essential, being in effect convertible terms."

# BISHOP HUGHES-THE PURITANS.

It is well kown that Bishop Hughes took a part in the "New England Society's" celebration at New York, on "Forefathers' Day." No one knowing his character, and the spirit of the hierarchy of which he is the leading member in this country, can ascribe this anomalous conduct to his liberality-it is an instance of sheer Jesuitical policy, and it would be laughable folly to affect, charitably, to give it a better construction. The motive of the managers of the Society in inviting there a man who is known chiefly by his unrelenting hostility to the common school system of that State, is equally obvious: a contemptible and cringing desire to purchase political influence by obsequious attentions to Popery. The Christian Witness (Protestant Episcopal) of this city makes the following comment on this miserable artifice :-

At the annual meeting on the 22d ult., who should be seen on the right hand! of the President of this Puritan society, but the Right Rev. Bishop Hughes!! Yes, the veritable Roman Catholic Bishop Hughes, of New York, was there in his own proper person. Nor was this all, nor was it the most extraordinary part of this meeting. When the time for the toasts arrived the following sentiment was announced: "The present sourceign Pontiff of Rome, Plus IX!" "The toast to Plus," says a New York paper, "was drank with the greatest enthusiasm." No people in the world have expressed more fear of having the " Beast" let loose to prey upon this fair heritage, than our brethcendants of the Puritans; and yet they are among the first to beckon him to the high seat of their feasts, to hold the wine cup to his mouth, and pat him with their applause. What would their fathers have exclaimed, could they have returned from the spirit world to behold this scene, in commemoration of their virtues, as men and as pilgrims? It is well known that Bishop Hughes is one of the ablest Romish pre lates in this country. He has probably done, and still doing, more for the spread and support of Roman sm in the United States, than any other Bishop of that church. He took a most decided stand on the question relative to the use of the Bible in common chools, and put forth the most energetic efforts to throw out our version of the Holy Scriptures from the public schools in N. York. He is, in fact, Rome's great champion in this land of liberty. In him, Protest find one of their strongest and most unwavering foes. And yet, after all that he has shown himself to be, he is invited to a New England feast, to hear his master toasted, by the children of Puritans!

The people of New England spurn this indignity done to the memory of their fathers. It is an act of unpardonable recreance to their old ancestral honor they accord to Romanists and all others every right justly due to them as citizens, but they wish the whole world and all time to understand, that neither their fathers before them nor they themselves recognize Popery but as consummate hostility to God and man.

# REV. S. P. WILLIAMS

Our heart has been affected in reading a letter in family has suffered fearfully from the small pox, which has prevailed in Newbury and other portions of Vermont. The affecting tale is best told in his own lan-

Dec. 4th I left home for Danville Quarterly Meeting, with my family in usual health, except my little boy Oscar, who complained of a slight headache, to be absent one week. But on Wednesday night following, I was summoned from my bed, to come home and see my child die. The character of the disease was not yet determined. On arriving, I immediately called Dr. Pool, from Bradford, as counsel, who de cided it to be small pox. My son died that afternoon, aged 9 years and 2 months. Immediate efforts were made to protect every member of the family, by vacall but the two youngest of the family had been vac-cinated at Randolph, five years since; and we were ared by Dr. Jewett of St. Johnsbury we were safe. But in due time, Gratia, Ira, Newton and my wife, came down with the disease. Ira died Dec aged 10 years and eight months. Newton died Dec. 28th, aged 5 years and three months. Their sufferings, for three or four days each, were severe beyond

description; so much so that it was a relief to see them die. \* \* \* \* Mrs. W. and my daughter appear to be doing well, and the prospect of a speedy recovery is quite encouraging. The panic produced by this sudden appearance of small pox among us was quite overwhelming, and, we think, unreasonable.—

Not a watcher, nurse, or assistant of any kind, could be obtained. Even those who had themselves had the small now were not allowed to come to any said lest aftern. they should spread the contagion. Myself and hired the Plan?—Singing in the olden times. The Property girl (the best that could be found) were obliged to be watchers, cook, nurse and all. The civil authority were careful to keep us on our own premises, and not allow any to come upon them, under certain pains and penalties. When a child died, we must close his most of the services due the dead. We were aided. all the assistance in his power, as soon as he was released from other places. I mention not these things leased from other places. I mention not these things to complain, but to correct evils in society, where epidemics make a sudden and fearful appearance. While due caution is taken to prevent the spread of the disease, let the sick and dying have all needful aid. "Property Question." He says:—

\* One thing that grieved me much was the fact, that the paper which I had assisted in giving an existence, would not allow me to speak to the dear breth-ren in the ministry on my district, through its col-perceive that there are so many of our brethren turnumns, for fear that contagion might be spread. An article which I penned for them was excluded. The ing to ascertain by what method a satisfactory adjust article which I penned for them was excluded. The printer did not dare to set type over it, and the editor did not dare to copy. I should not have alluded to this, but to furnish a reason for not giving some direction to the affairs of the District, which it was the object of that article to accomplish. My brethren every where, I know, will hold me and my dear family at the throne of Grace. In God I trust, in this hour of calamity. \* To attempt a description of my feelings would be perfectly useless. Others can never kindness" is on the increase, both North and South; appreciate them. None but such as have passed such and my prayer to God is, that it may still increase, until ordeal can enter into our secrets.

We need not assure our afflicted brother that thousands of hearts beat with sympathy for him, as they read in our columns this touching account of his sufferings. May God bless him and his in their sorrows, among others: and send them deliverance.

#### MURDERS IN IRELAND.

Terrible scenes are transpiring in Ireland. Murders occur in all parts of the country, and these murders occur in all parts of the country, and these murders are instigated at the altar by the Priests. The papers abound in frightful details. Parliament has referred to the subject in its debates, and the English papers state that the following petition is now being papers state that the following petition is now being the competent of the comp numeorusly signed, addressed to both houses of Par- to so modify these, or to devise some other plan of liament: "The humble petition," &c., "Showeth- settlement that would be satisfactory, that I took en That your petitioners implore your honorable house to take into consideration the treasonable, seditious and desired by all among us who love the Lord Jesus immoral practices of the Romish priesthood in Ire- | Christ in sincerity, would be reached, harry, in a Christian spirit, of a perplexland; that they may be visited with such penalties as they justly deserve; and that steps may be taken to bring forward those especially who denounce from the December 8th, I was more than pleased, altar (and who thereby become the instigators of the would obviate all legal difficulties, be equally honor murder of) Protestant landlords, and others who have excited their animosity. And your petitioners, as in cede the necessity of the action of Annual Conferduty bound, will ever pray,"

#### FATHER MATTHEW.

try in the packet ship New World, Capt. Knight, on proposition respecting the property in question, and the 21st of April, Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., of thinks the matter can only be set at rest by an appeal New York, having offered him a free passage. In a to the law of the land. The correspondent of the Pittsletter to Thurlow Weed, Esq., editor of the Albany burg Advocate speaks as follows of the Richmond Journal, making the announcement, he says further: views of the subject:

ployed, and though provisions are cheap, thanks to the upplies of Indian corn, they are without the means of purchasing them.

# NEW CHURCH AT SANDWICH, MASS.

brother Hetfield of Sandwich on the occasion of the dedication of the new Methodist temple in that thriving of the kind, until every other means has been tried village. The dedication took place on Friday morn- and failed. But our brother closes his article by exing, the 7th inst.

There was a very large assembly in attendance. The order of exercises was as follows: 1. Anthem, by the choir; 2. Reading Scriptures, by Rev. Mr. Pease (Orthodox Congregationalist;) 3. Hymn; 4. Dedicatory Prayer, by Rev. B. Otheman; 5. Hymn; 6. Sermon, by the editor of the Herald; 7. Prayer, by Rev. Lewis Bates: 8. Anthem: 9. Benediction, by Rev. F. Upham; 10. Voluntary, by the Choir.

The Building is one of the most commodious ones erected by our church in New England We condense from the Sandwich Observer the following par-

It is 60 feet long, 52 wide, and 34 high. The front windows on the sides, the lowest row lighting the basement, and the other rows the main body of the house. The windows are furnished with green blinds. The outside of the edifice is painted white. In the basement are two vestries a study for the clergyman. and closets for the Sunday School library, and the keeping of oil, fuel, &c. The larger vestry will seat about 400 persons. The Sabbath School will meet here, and here also the Sunday evening prayer meetings will be held. The furnaces which will supply the heated air to warm the whole building are in this the general subject in his comments on these local vestry. In the smaller vestry, which will hold about difficulties. He says that the Southern Bishops have 100 persons, the prayer and class meetings will be held on week-day evenings. The principal entrances to the vestries are from the porch, and by side doors their episcopal prerogatives, and they have sent preachers to the interior wherever they have been preachers to the interior where they have been preachers the preach the rear, admitting to the basement. In the same part asked for by majorities or minorities; or at least, they is a flight of stairs by which the pulpit can be reached have taken no other evidence for majorities but what from the study. Entering the church in front, there have been furnished by their own partizans, wholly is the usual porch, from which on each hand steps disregarding any counter testimony. They have acted upon the untenable principle that circuits came lead up to an entry, and from this there is passage by under the denomination of three doors into the body of the house, and by other the border," thus rending and tearing in pieces such flights of steps to the singers' gallery. The beautiful circuits; some societies being for, and some against room in which the meetings for preaching will be convened, contains 100 pews, arranged on the sides of trials of strength by the parties, and sending preachers three carpeted aisles, making six rows besides the wing pews near the altar. Each pew will accommodiate five grown persons so that with the other south date five grown persons, so that with the other seats date five grown persons, so that with the other seats occupied, a congregation of about 600 may assemble station, or circuit, from the M. M. Church, the next within the walls of the sanctuary. The gallery will one north becomes a border, and so on, ad infinitum. hold 100 more. The desk is at the end opposite the Now, surely, they cannot with this interpretatation of the gallery. It contains a sofa, and the design and the "Plan of Separation," pretend to consider it "a finish, like those of the other furniture of the hall, accord with modern ideas of simplicity and elegance.

From the central ceiling is suspended a gilded chanthe Christian Messenger, from this brother. His delier, the gift of Deming Jarves, Esq., to the Society. It rost about \$100.

The news were prized at \$6300. The sales by auction took place on the afternoon of the dedication. and were successful enough to guarantee with little further effort the liquidation of the cost of the edifice.

The brethren at Sandwhich, co-operating with their ple which is an ornament to their Village, and will we ern shore of Virginia. trust, prove a blessing to them and their children. The day of its dedication was to us personally one of the "Plan," in visiting the region referred to by Rev. much interest. It was closed by an able sermon in Mr. Busey, for the purpose of recognizing a company the evening from the pastor, on the peculiarities of Methodism.

Two Elpers of the Protestant Methodist Church were admitted to the Mississippi Conference at its establish "a new ecclesiastical organization,"

# SPIRIT OF THE METHODIST PRESS.

PITTSBURG ADVOCATE .- Article on the plan of Zion's Herald, for the Settlement of the Property Ques-

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL .- Border difficulties-Southern interpretation of the Plan of Separsmall pox were not allowed to come to our aid, lest ation-What shall the next General Conference do with

> Southern Christian Advocate.-The Property Question-An article against a law suit. -

Our brother editor of the PITTSBURG ADVOCATE rejoices over an increasing list of subscribers; he rehowever, before all these scenes were passed, by a ports about 5000. Most of our papers, we should niece who came from a distance, and a brother, who counted not his own life dear, and who rendered us all the assistance in his power as soon as he was reedited with talent and in the genuine spirit of Chris-

It is matter of encouragement to all who desire a ing their attention to it in all its bearings, endeavor all bitterness, and strife, and anger, and hard speech es, and uncharitable judging, shall cease from among

He thus refers to some of the plans proposed for the adjustment of the question, that of Zion's Herald,

I was much pleased with brother Hopkins' exami nation of this matter, and I still think that he is entitled to our thanks for his patient investigation of th subject, but I was more especially pleased to find, that notwithstanding the embarrassments which ences, and bring matters to a speedy conclusion. In-deed I could not see how any valid objection could be

We have heretofore mentioned that the editor Father Matthew will leave England for this count the Richmond Christian Advocate dissents from our

Although it will be a great sacrifice to me to leave But I regret exceedingly to find our brother so very Ireland, yet still I am exceedingly anxious to gratify the wishes of the patrons and supporters of our sacred rather than listen to the "mode" of settlement procause in America; and also to express in person my posed by Zion's Herald, he would be willing to take warmest acknowledgments to your high-minded countrymen, for the noble aid they afforded our destitute poor in their late calamity. I regret to be obliged to mind, but if he ever undertakes to travel it he will find very gloomy in Ire- it strown with difficulties, which he does not now antiland. The laboring population are not in general em- cipate. He is by no means sure that the question of right" would there be settled according to his wishes; he might possibly be greatly disappointed.— But I am very sorry that while others are endeavoring to devise ways and means for the peaceable settlement threat; if things are not adjusted according to his nowe are to be subjected to a suit at tions of "right," We had the pleasure of visiting our esteemed law. Let men of the world rush heedlessly into expensive and vexatious law-suits. But a minister of Christ's holy gospel should blush to threaten any thing pressing a hope that at the next General Conference every thing will be done decently and in order."-To which we most heartily say, amen. And we also ost devoutly hope and pray, that all who come up to that Conference to promote strife, or to encourage litigation, may meet with a signal rebuke, by the genless of spirit and the Christian candor which characterize the deliberations of that body. And that they may give to the world an example of the influthat "charity which suffereth long and is wind." That so the world may be constrained to say, see how these Christian ministers love one another."

The editor of the Pittsburg Advocate appends the

following note to the article: As this article will be read by persons abroad, as well as by those in this region of the country, we may is surmounted by a steeple. There are three rows of remark that the writer is one of the oldest, most experienced, and sober-thinking men of the Pittsburg Conference, and a delegate to the next General Con-

> The CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL contains a long article from Rev. Thomas H. Busey, on the border difficulties, which have taken place between Rockingham and Madison circuits, Virginia. It consists chiefly of personal testimonies, showing the unjustifiable encroachments of the "M. E. Church South," into that portion of the Baltimore Conference. Dr. Bond presents some important views on

taken such a view of the "Plan of Separation"-As to destroy all its restrictions on the exercise of "societies and stations on change of relation; and to carry out this principle to engendering and perpetuation of strife and contention.

The Methodist E. Church has, therefore, nothing left but to abolish the "Plan of Separation General Conference, declaring it ab initio, from the eginning, unconstitutional, and therefore null and void. It was a wrong-an injustice to thousands of most deserving members of the church, when it was The architect of the church was Mr. Peleg Mason enacted; and it has not even the semblance of expeof Fall River, and the builders, Messrs. James, Hull diency to justify the wrong. In its execution it found to restrain one party only—the other so interpreting it as to leave them without check, or control. in their encroachments, whether effected by fair play talented and energetic pastor, have thus reared a tem- or by lynch law, as in Parkersburg, and on the East-

> Bishop Capers, the Advocate contends, violated of seceders at Harrisonburg:

Now to have a distinct understanding of this open and palpable violation of the "Plan of Separation," on which the Bishop with his friends of the Louisville Convention declared they predicated their right to establish "a new ecclesiastical organization," it is necessary to keep in view the fact, that even if the

"Swift Run Gap" society had seceded, the East Rockingham circuit still remained between Harri-sonburg and the Virginia Conference, and cross the mountain where he would, by any known public road, the Bishop must pass preaching places and societies of the M. E. Church in order to reach Harrisonburgh. He could, to be sure, by a route as crooked as a worm fence, avoid seeing them, and his guides would most likely take the necessary precaution. But these interthe Virginia Conference, under the "Plan of Separa-How then, can we account for Bishop Capers' conduct in relation to Harrisonburgh? easily, although in this particular case it cannot b brought within any interpretation of the plan except that of Bishop Capers himself. It will be recollected that in a letter from the Bishop to a Presiding Elder of the Virginia Conference, which we published some time ago, he contends that we have all, Old and New Church, been mistaken as to the border referred to in the "Plan of Separation." The General Conference intended "state lines," not "conference lines;" and therefore he is at liberty to establish churches and send preachers anywhere in a slaveholding State. With this view of the matter to be sure, all Virginia, and Maryland too, is under Bishop Ca-

pers' Episcopal jurisdiction. But we think even the blindness of party spirit itself, will not sustain the

Bishop's commentary. Indeed, it requires the utmost

stretch of charity to suppose he believes it himself."

A correspondent of the Advocate contends, in an excellent spirit, but we think with unsound reasoning. for a "proportionate division" of the church property, that by thus opposing the only mode in which (as we vearly publications of the London Tract Society. think) redress can be made without division of the property, they may force on the church a division. So the consequences of our measures.

How came Methodist preachers and their people in etimes on the road as they travelled. I think Francis Ward was the first Methodist preacher that ever prayed in my father's family. I was then a child; of Methodist preachers; but, in summing up the cause of that success, I think one of the main articles has pared the people to hear their preaching as nothing Many a Saul has been sung into good nature and quietness by them. Their singing made them welcome to all families; and when they began their hearty, melting singing, the young people and domestics would come creeping in from their hiding places, where they had fled when they saw the preachbut the praying, and conversation, too: and by hearing their singing, the people learned to sing as much as

they were yet with us. go to work, throwing themselves on the public sym- Wilson. pathy as a wronged party, and provide a Book Concern of their own. The writer is, however, alone in his are in Ireland, at this moment, 2,735 Roman Catholic opinion so far as we can judge; the Southern Confer-priests, 2,205 Roman Catholic churches, 25 colleges ences have thus far quite uniformly voted for a resort to legal measures if others should fail. The course proposed by this shrewd writer would doubtless proindignation against the North. We could however, London, to take into consideration the rumored injustify ourselves before the public by setting forth crease of Sunday duty at the General Post Office.division of the property, and by making such an over- took the chair, Earl Waldegrave, the Hon. A. Kinthe South than a real division of the property.

# THE CHURCHES.

are enjoying a season of revival; about half a score Sabbath by all persons employed by the Post Office in have been converted, and the prospect is quite en-

WARE, MASS .- Rev. C. L. Eastman writes, Jan. 4, will say that the Lord has been reviving his work in this place the past season, in a glorious manner. Fifty ble, and Christian-like footing? have joined the church on trial': most of them have professed to be converted or reclaimed, though some are persons that have come here without letters, and character of the Pope is at length beginning to aphave shown their attachment to the house of God, and pear, to the disappointment of many of his well-Methodism, by joining again on trial. The work still wishers. He opened his Parliament in person, by goes on; our meeting house is becoming too small for a speech from the throne. The speech is rather the increase of the congregation. On Sabbath even- a curiosity in its way. By big words his Holiness ings, prayer meetings are well attended by respectable strives to give the greatest importance to the little and serious people. Though these are held in the acts by which he has signalized himself since his acmeeting house, some have to go away for want of cession. The press still groans under fetters; the seats. We are praying to the God of battles to send Bible is still an interdicted book; not one comprehena great and glorious victory, that the glory may be sive measure, tending to the real emancipation of his

through the Herald, that in Grantham, since Conference, fifteen have been converted and reclaimed; eleven pears plain, from the speech, that the Pope feels that united with the church, on probation, and the pros-Concord District.

We learn by a private letter from Westfield, gations-general seriousness, some conviction and correspondent wrote. "Many Christians," says our as they that would see in the Council of State pastor, which passed off, so far as is known, with universal satisfaction. It was a season of Christian intercourse both cheerful and serious, and resulted, beside its socialities, in a pecuniary benefit to the pastor of some seventy-five or eighty dollars."

MARLBORO'.- Rev. H. Moulton writes us, 10 inst .: -The revival in Marlboro' is still progressing. It has been of a very interesting character. Forty of more have united with us, and many more have been converted and reclaimed from a backslidden state.

The MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE reports 10,020 white 188. Its missionary collections the past year amount- lately occurred. It was expected the Pope had estabed to \$2500. Small for its capabilities.

# FOREIGN ITEMS.

DR. PUSEY AND HIS NUNNERY.-We have recived, says the Church and State Gazette, some further particulars as to the interference of this gentleman with the religious functions of his own, and other vening adhering societies are nevertheless there, and diocesans. It appears that a numery actually exists right in the way of the union of Harrisonburgh and under his control and direction, called "The Home," and situated in Regent's Park, where the rules established exceed in austerity those of most Romanist conventional establishments.

Armenians .- The present aggregate of communicants in the four reformed churches is one hundred and thirty-nine, of whom eighty-nine are connected with the church at the capital. The number of Armenians, men women and children, who are actually separated from their former church and now openly profess Protestantism, in Turkey and Syria, is reckoned at one thousand and seven .-Besides these, there are nearly three thousand, who are known to their own people, and to others, to be of Protestant sentiments, but who still retain a loose connection with their former churches. A much larger number must be more or less desirous of seeing the reformation advance.

THE DEVIL'S PRESS IN LONDON.—Six papers of and we should judge from a small note appended that an immoral stamp, are issued in London every Lord's Dr. Bond concurs with him, though this impression is Day, circulating 6,000,000 copies yearly. Four others not certain. We hold that the property cannot be weekly circulate 5,720,000 copies of a vicious tendivided; but that on the plan heretofore proposed in dency. There are besides seventy cheap periodicals, these columns, the south may be provided with full of which sixty are decidedly bad: one of these cirredress without any such compromise. This plan has culates 100,000 a week. The sum total of this hitherto met with no opposition in the northern church, vicious circulation is not less than twenty-nine milexcept from a few New England correspondents of our lions of copies annually; nearly five million more own paper. These correspondents would refuse not than the total issues of all the religious societies, paonly a division of the property, but all redress whatever, to the South; we would remind these brethren month's issues of this pernicious reading exceed the

THE DIFFERENCE.—An English letter-writer in Irefar as we can judge, the middle (especially the Balti- land says: "It is cheering to see what God is doing more and Philadelphia) Conferences, will insist on in this land, so ruined and degraded by the withering insome honorable adjustment of this question, and if all fluence of Popery. What a contrast between the North views similar to our own are defeated, then a division of Ireland and the South, the Protestant part and the of the property will follow, or for aught we know. Roman Catholic portions. Peace and plenty, in a other divisions of the church. May God give us of great measure, are enjoyed in the former; while povthe East and our brethren every where, wisdom to see erty, indolence, superstition, degradation and violence fill the Roman Catholic portions. Capitalists have An old Methodist speaks as follows in the Advocate, never been able to establish manufactories among the Roman Catholics, on account of the great number of holidays utterly incompatible with a profitable busicaptivity as it respects singing? I remember the time ness in manufacturing. The operatives either claim when Methodist preachers almost universally sung God's praises heartily in public assemblies, in families, and convertings or the scale as the translated of the wages of the holiday must go to the Priest. It is easy to see that under such circumstances, they will very religiously observe the holidays. Thus it is, that yet his singing remains in my memory, with his solemn, not only ignorance and superstition are fostered by easy manners. Much is said about the former success Popery, but it also begets indolence and beggary.— There is not a solitary Roman Catholic country where been left out, and that is their singing. I never knew all these are not its legitimate results. They abolish such singers as they used to be. Their singing premake holidays of the time which should be employed in making an honest livelihood."

STATE RECOGNITION OF ROMANISTS. - The London Globe says that circulars have been issued from Downing street, instructing the authorities ers coming, and would not only sit to hear the singing, in the colonies to address the Roman Catholic prelates in such colonies by the title to which their they learned to pray by hearing them pray, and with the same spirit too; and, in my humble opinion, they just claim, officially styling them "your grace," or "your lordship," as the case may be. As, however, Though a young man, yet are we somewhat old as a Parliament, in the Charitable Bequests Act, on which Methodist, having been more than twenty years in the this instruction is founded, has, for obvious reasons, goodly brotherhood; and we remember well the not sanctioned this assumption by the prelates of the blessed old times referred to by this brother. Would Roman Catholic Church in Ireland of titles derived from the sees which they hold, a similar rule is to be The Southern Christian Advocate (Charleston observed in the colonies, so that the Roman Catholic prelate in New South Wales will merely be addresse article on the "property question" which argues as the Most Reverend Archbishop Polding, and in against a law suit, and proposes that the South should Van Dieman's Land as the Right Reverend Bishop total in the minutes is 62,212; it should be 63,212.

> ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN IRELAND .- There 59 convents, 93 nunneries, and 42 monasteries,

THE SABBATH AND POST OFFICE.-A preliminaduce no small sensation of sympathy for the South and ry meeting was held recently, at Freemason's Hall, the insurmountable obstacles in the way of a formal Among the persons present were Lord Ashley, who ture as we have contended for in these columns—one nard, the Hon. and Rev. B. Noel, T. Hanker, Esq., the that would, for all intrinsic purposes, be better for Rev. Daniel Wilson, the Rev. John Harding, and many other of the clergy and gentry, &c. A memorial to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury, &c., was unanimously agreed to, pointing out the serious evils of Sunday labor, and TAUNTON .- Rev. W. Livesey writes, Jan. 1:-We urging the necessity of the fullest observance of the town and country, and bringing under the consideration of his lordship the question, whether, by the completion of the main lines of railroad throughout the country, the moment has not arrived for placing the business of the Post Office on a consistent, reasona-

THE POPE AND HIS PARLIAMENT .- The true subjects, has distinguished his administration; and REV. S. QUIMBY writes:—I am desired to say yet the Pope speaks as if neither Liberty or Reform had been known in the world till he arose. It aphe has nearly reached the limits of his reforms; for pect is good for a more general work. I would add, he indicates that, though still willing to do all he can there are several interesting revivals in progress on for his subjects, his policy henceforward, must be of a conservative kind. He takes care to tell the deputies composing his Parliament or consulta, that they are to possess no real powers; that their duty is to give that our church affairs there have at present a very his Holiness their opinion when necessary, and to aid encouraging appearance—large and attentive congre- him in his sovereign resolutions, in which he would consult his own conscience. And, speaking, with occasional conversions. Thirteen have united with "some vivacity and some heat," he added, "any body the church on probation quite recently, and twelve who would take any other view of the functions you were at the altar for prayer the evening before our are called to fulfil, would mistake materially, as well authority, "are groaning for greater conformity to the have created, the realization of their own utopias, and image of Christ. We have not 'a revival,' in the the germ of an institution, incompatible with the Pontice of t usual sense of that term, but are enjoying a season of tificial authority." On the sovereignty of the Pontirefreshing, and think it is from the presence of the ficate his Holiness is resolved not to trench. In short Lord. A donation party was recently made for the this council of State is a mere sham; the Pope tells them plainly that he will take their advice only when it suits his purpose. This consulta consists of a President and Vice President, with twenty-four provincial deputies. Its assembling was celebrated at Rome with fetes and processions during the day, and balls and illuminations in the evening.

THE POPE'S REAL CHARACTER.—The real charac ter of Pope Pius as a Reformer is becoming more and more developed. Some time ago he refused to receive M. Le Clerk, as Ambassador from Belgium, because he was opposed to the Jesuits. This refusal is now commented on with considerable bitterness and severiand 5,741 colored members; showing a decrease of ty by the French papers. Another instance has lished a modified freedom of the press, the censorship

being much relaxed. Trusting to this, a Roman journal published an article against the Jesuits. The paper soon had occasion to rue its temerity, for it was instantly suppressed, and even the Censor who permitted the article to pass, was removed from his situation. This gave rise to much dissatisfaction among the journalists; and a meeting was held, when the Papal Minister explained what his intentions were with regard to the press, which gave more offence than ever, and the feeling was so strong, that the Pope, on his next going out, was received with marked coldness by the people. Explanations have since been made, and it is asserted that the Pope means to allow perfect liberty; but the details by which his intentions are to be carrried into effect, have not vet been ex-

#### THE JEWS IN ENGLAND.

We referred last week to the debate in the British Parliament on the political disabilities of the Jews .-Lord John Russell's resolution was carried by a vote 253 to 186. Lord Bentick voted for it, against the sense of his party. The resolution is in these words:

That it is expedient to remove all civil disabilities at present existing, affecting Her Majesty's subjects of the Jewish religion, with the like exceptions as are provided for Her Majesty's subjects professing the Ro-

A bill, carrying the resolution into effect, was to be introduced on the 22d Dec., the 7th of February being assigned for its second reading.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE ACADEMY.-We learn privately from East Greenwich, R. I., of the continued prosperity of the Academy there. The boarding house is nearly full, and more students are in the Seminary than ever before since the school has been in charge of the present Board of Trustees. During the past term seven of the students have been converted, and several who went there much backslidden have been reclaimed. Within the past five months our church, in the village, has been blessed with a considerable degree of religious interest, and more than twenty have been converted. These conversions have not been the result of any great excitement, for there have been no special meetings, but of earnest prayer and much effort on the part of the pastor, and many of the members. The fruits of such efforts are more likely to be permanent.

REV. JACOB STEVENS-The Christian Messenger says: "We regret to learn that this dear brother is dangerously sick. We solicit, for him, an interest in the prayers of the church. It is melancholy to see our strong young men sinking under the power of disease." We since learn through another channel. that brother S. is recovering.

Brethren abroad, who write us for the paper which contained our proposition on the "Property Question," are informed that we cannot send it; the agent reports that there are no more on hand.

ELIHU BURRITT writes from England, to the Christian Citizen, that the Belgians are "going ahead" finely in their postal reformation. They have reduced the postage on newspapers to five centimes, or to one cent; and are debating whether letters shall be charged one penny or two pence. He also says that "Ocean Penny Postage" is making fine headway in the current of public opinion of England. Several influential newspapers have recently taken up the idea, and advocated it with earnestness and ability. Inland penny postage in America is all that is wanting to prove that penny postage for the Ocean will pay.

ERROR IN THE MINUTES .- An error occurred in published in the General minutes, according to a statement of the Secretary of that Conference. The

The Georgia Conference closed at Madison. Ga., on the 28th ult. 11 were admitted on trial, 3 re-admitted, 1 expelled, 4 located; increase of members 2,667, of whom 1200 were colored.

REV. J. B. HUSTED.—Br. H. writes us, privately, that his health is much improved, and that there is little doubt of his being able to take an appointment, at the next session of his Conference.

OBITUATES OF CHILDREN.—We must again remind our readers that we cannot insert any thing more respecting the deaths of children than the usual notice contained in our inside list of deaths. Such articles would crowd the paper were we to break over this rule. We are compelled to adhere to it even in cases where strong personal feelings would incline us to do otherwise. We trust to the good sense of our brethren not to be misunderstood in this matter.

THE LEBANON JOURNAL is the title of a new sheet, small but spirited, issued by our brethren of McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois. The prospectus says, that "it is under the direction of the Board of Trustees of McKendree College-published by a committee of that body-and edited by the President of the College, (Rev. E. Wentworth,) assisted by the Faculty. The Board of Trustees and Visitors, at their annual meeting, passed resolutions approving the paper and pledging themselvs for its support. The Illinois Conference, at its late session, did the same." The first No. shows good editorial tact; the articles are brief, (one of the best proofs of editorial ability.) pithy and attractive. We receive the "Journal" with pleasure into the goodly fellowship of our

Benson's Commentary.-Our book agents at New York advertise that the success which has attended the publication of Clarke's Commentary in numbers, has induced the agents to issue Benson's in the same way. The first number will be ready for delivery on the first of March next, and will be continued semimonthly until the work is completed. It will be comprised in about twenty numbers, at fifty cents per number, with the usual discount. Benson's is the Methodist standard Commentary in England. It is sufficiently critical, richly illustrative and expository, and exempt from Clarke's hazardous speculations.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT .- The Louisville Journal says a bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Alabama, the object of which is to prevent the separation of families of negroes, and to exempt them from sale by legal process. A motion was made to indefinitely postpone the bill, but it was lost by a

BRIGHTON MARKET.—The proposed change of the day of this great cattle market, begun last week .-It now takes place on Thursday, instead of Monday. Much Sabbath breaking will thus be prevented. So far as we can observe, there is a growing disposition throughout the nation to regard the Sabbath, in respect to public occasions. It is a cheering sign.

BISHOP SOULE requests (through the Nashville Christian Advocate) the Methodist Editors, North and South, to state that his "Address will be, hereafter, Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee."

# Correspondence.

LETTER FROM MAINE.

Introduction of Methodism into Maine-Some account of early Methodist Laymen-First class in Vienna-Old fashioned revival

Dear Br. Stevens :- Methodism was introduced and established in Maine in 1793, and Farmington and Vienna, shared with Monmouth and Readfield, the earliest labors of those pioneers, Lee, Wager, Mudge and Brodhead, whose memory is still blessed, even like "ointment poured forth," to many who still remain. Among the representatives of the first fruits of Methodism in this region, I would mention "a widow of" more than "four score," Mrs. Whittier of Chesterville, who, a few Sabbaths since, walked to the house of God, the distance of about one mile, although unable to hear distinctly. She remarked, to one who was speaking of her extraordinary efforts and punctuality, "that she thought there was much in example." What a rebuke to those pious or impious ones who rack their inventive powers, for excuses for absence from the house of worship! Also, Mrs. Ruth Whittier of Vienna, who embraced religion at an early age, in consequence of which, she was cast out of her father's house. Having chosen to suffer affliction with the people of God, she has, with unwavering stedfastness, shared in all their toils, with them borne the burden in the heat of the day; and at the same time, drinking deeply from the Christian's cup of joy; eminently blest, in this, that most of her family are members of the family of God. Like Anna, she fills her place in our temple, speaking of Jesus to all who look for redemption in him. I must here express my conviction that there is generally some essential deficiency in the Methodism, in the Christianity of those parents whose children grow up to despise religion, embracing that Protean infidelity called Universalism. And the worm, often found at the root, destroying the plant of virtuous principle, is covetousness, declared to be "idolatry" by the word of God-that worldlymindedness that declares, "God is loved less, and gold

William Gay of Farmington, whose house so long has been the Itinerant's home, was one of the earliest converts to God, under Methodism. He has been class-leader, I think, forty years, and for several years an exhorter. These, and some others remain, a part of the golden harvest, from the seed sown in tears. May their evening of life be tranquil, and their death full of triumph; and may their mantles fall upon their sons and daughters, so that Farmington Circuit, whose praise has been in all the churches, shall continue to shine as a city set on a hill. Alas for us, when it shall be written of us that our glory has departed, that the gold has become dim, and the most fine gold

Jedediah Whittier, James Cochran, and John Thomson constituted the first class formed in Vienna, (1794) who were soon joined by Elisha Jonson and wife, Thomas Whittier and wife, Ruth Cochran, and Ruth Whittier. During the two years following they regularly met on the Sabbath for reading Wesley's sermons, and prayer, which resulted at length in some additions. About this time Daniel Morrell (who was for twenty-five years a useful class-leader) and his wife joined the praying band. With occasional additions they struggled on, through evil report, and good report, until they were strengthened in numbers by a revival in 1801, which commenced at a quarterly meeting held in the unfinished house of Jedediah Whittier; Joshua Taylor, Presiding Elder, Oliver Beale and other preachers were present. When this meeting was appointed, Moses Springer of Gardiner, father of Rev. M. Springer, resolved on attending, then unacquainted with the Mothodists, except by report. He had been for some time, deeply concerned for his soul, and not regarding the distance, or badness of roads, he proceeded on horse-back to the place. During the meeting the presence of God was manifest, and the little band were especially refreshed in commemorating the Savior's sufferings and death. They arose from their knees and all were about to depart when Mr. Springer arose and said that he could done for his soul. While relating his experience, others were smitten with conviction and subsequently were made to rejoice in deliverance from sin.

In 1804 Joseph Baker was the pastor of the flock in Vienna. On the last day of this year, Jedediah Whittier and wife and a pious female, having been of the opinion for some time, that five young persons were convicted, invited these five peasons to spend the evening at the house of J. W. While the faithless professor, like the heath in the desert, knows not when good cometh, these watchful souls, from the heights of Zion, saw these weary and heavy laden ones; not a word had been uttered, but to their keener vision, it was evident they were not far from the kingdom of God. The eve was spent in conversation and singing, until preparations were making to leave. No admission of religious feelings had been drawn from them, and great anxiety filled the minds of those who were seeking these souls for their Master; but their sorrow was turned to joy by these words, uttered by one of the number, named Samuel Ireland: "I cannot leave this house until I feel differently in my mind." At the same time he fell upon his knees and began to cry for mercy. The rest did the same, and before morning the five were full of joy in the God of their salvation. From this beginning, a glorious revival resulted. In 1811, a secession took place. Under the labors of Rev. B. Jones, in 1812, a great revival took place. From this time frequent revivals of less note were enjoyed, and almost every individual who removed to Vienna, or remained any length of time in the place, became converted, insomuch that the wicked would often remark that "one must drive swiftly throught V., or the Methodists would have him."

From a divided and lethargic state, they were revived and enjoyed a great refreshing from the presence of God, in 1840, under the labors of Rev. R. C. Bailey, when about forty were added to the church in this place. This work extended to other towns; and from the unremitting toil of that campaign, this esteemed brother has not yet recovered, and perhaps never will. His reward is in heaven.

The first house of worship built by this society was erected in 1802, when there were but seven male members. The second edifice, (which we still occupy, a neat and commodious house,) was dedicated by Rev. Elisha Streeter in 1841.

The ranks of the travelling ministry have received several efficient men from this circuit; viz. D. Dudley, True Glidden, Henry True, John W. Dow, George Pratt, and Charles W. Morse.\* To the local ministry, Vienna circuit has given J. Whittier, J. Merrill, J. Bradly, Jonathan Bradly, J. Cochran, J. Thomson, and A. C. Hodgkins. The number of members at present is sixty-five. Visit, O Lord, again this vine which thou hast planted.

Of Farmington, I may speak in another communi-

Yours as ever,

\* I mention all who have been Licensed here.

We have received from Rand & Co., 3 Cornhill, two large cards, beautifully printed and containing a "Form of Consecration," "Rules for Holy Living," "A Help to Self-Examination," and "Means by which you may continue sanctified to God." The directions on these papers are judiciously framed, and they might very profitably be hung upon the wall of the study, or the chamber. They can be had as

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

ART UNION (of London) ALMANAC .- We are indebted to Mr. W. H. Dennett, Local Honorary Secretary to the Art Union, in Boston, for the Almanac

moral and religious tales, likely to influence the conduct and feelings of youth." "Orlandino" is by Miss Edgeworth, and was written expressly for this series. It is an Irish story founded upon the recent sufferings of Ireland. Messrs. Gould, Kendall & Linsufferings of Ireland. Messrs. Gould, Kendall & Lin-coln, of this city, have made arrangements for a sim-Nov. 17th, calls on the Romish bishop in Boston "not to allow ultaneous issue of the series in this country. Its embellishments are most beautiful, and we have no doubt it will, like all the other publications of Chambers, sophist, whose empiricisms have grown stale, may fill up the spread out every where.

THE DAGUERREOTYPE.—The eleventh No. of this fine work has reached us, and is among the most entertaining ones yet received. Its principle articles opportunity of filling a single appointment.—Sch. Journal. are "Thomas Macauley," "The Bachelor of the Albany," "Napoleon's Blockade of the Continent," and "From Paris to Cadiz," by Alexander Dumas. The Peck, on church music; in which he advocates a return to

THE YOUNG AMERICAN'S MAGAZINE, for January, lays upon our table. It is ornamented by an engravelage upon our table. It is ornamented by an engravelage of the North, St. Louis German station.—Ibid. ing of Franklin, from an original picture, in the pos-G. W. Light, 3 Cornhill.

sued by Jenks, Palmer & Co., Boston. It is an old

gets out the most handsome affair, in the form of a local

Almonog in the country His Region Almonog is too

260, as above stated.—Christian Advocate and Journal. Almanac, in the country. His Boston Almanac is too well known to need commendation. We merely remark that it includes the present year, beside its usual calendar, statistics, directory and diary, a most interesting description of the sepulchres at Mount Auburn. Binney, Otheman & Co., 1 Cornhill.

The LIVING AGE of last week, contains some half dozen interesting articles, besides the usual amount ing items. The Dates are from Vera Cruz to the 29th ult. of "Scraps." The leader is a critique on Ralph W. Emerson, the American author, from Blackwood .- occupy the Mexican country, until Mexico sues for peace, and We think it quite just. The critic says the value of and is willing to make terms which will be acceptable to the his writings, consists in the beauty and truthfulness of United States. individual passages, and "not at all in his system or All fines heretofore payable to the Mexican Government, ar any prolonged train of reasoning he may adopt;" it is now demanded for the support of the Americaa army. impossible, he adds, not to be delighted with such occa- Articles of taxation are enumerated, and lotteries are prohibsional passages, but "equally impossible to gather ited. from his system, as a whole, any thing satisfactory or complete." Emerson is peregrinating in England, and the critics there will have an opportunity of judging him more directly; they will find him a poser to all be in the city.

VESTIGES OF CREATION.—The authorship of the "Vestiges" has been attributed to Mr. R. Chambers. All honors were paid to his memory. The Scottish press says:- "We know, on unquestionable authority, that he had no more connection cers with a small party, left Puebla for Jalapa on the 15th, havwith the authorship of the 'Vestiges' than he had ing charge of considerable money. with that of the epistle to the Hebrews."

A CARD.-Allow me, in behalf of the Biblical Institute, to publish my heartfelt gratitude to my friends in Boston and vicinity for their late generous donations of books to the library of said Institution. Permit me to state further, that all others, whether having the War Department. We understand that expeditions were been applied to or not, who will present us with a about to be organized for this purpose when the last official letnot leave the place until he had told what God had book, shall receive our blessing. Messrs. Binney, ters left Mexico for Washington. If we may believe the letters Otherman & Co., at No. 1 Cornhill, have kindly offered from the camp, written even before the expeditions were susto receive and forward all such good gifts to their place pected, the effect will be to deal another heavy blow at the enof destination. Very respectfully,

Boston, Jan. 12, 1848.

shall devote more space to this department.

#### For the Herald and Journal. NEW BEDFORD QUARTERLY MEETING.

Dear Sir :- At the last Quarterly Meeting Conference of the Elm and Pleasant Street Stations, held on Monday evening last, (Dec. 27,) the following resolution was passed unanimously, and voted to have the same published in Zion's Herald, by consent of the editor. Yours, &c. S. S. PAINE, Sec.

Resolved, That War is opposed to the spirit and precepts of the gospel; and should be discontinued and reprobated by every Christian, and by every friend of humanity.

# For the Herald and Journal.

#### TO THE PREACHERS ON THE NEW BED-FORD DISTRICT.

My dear brethren-Allow me to call your attention ernment in Oregon. to the plan for a series of missionary meetings, throughtol. The time for those meetings, the month of Febthem, to participate with the precious Savior in this resumed consideration of the Additional Regiments bill. great work of subduing the world. Brethen! let us buckle on our armor! Enter the field and set our district into a blaze of missionary zeal.

With much esteem I am your fellow laborer, DANIEL WISE.

#### For the Herald and Journal. SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Br. Stevens:—I see by the last Herald, that our worthy Presiding Elder, Br. Jenne, who is always ready for every good work, has called a S. S. Convention for Portland District, to be held on Tuesday, Feb. 1st, at Biddeford centre, and as Br. Jenne says

ests of this great and good cause. connected with the district, will "suffer the come up to our gathering at Biddeford, at the time Portland, Jan. 13, 1848.

# NOTICE.

"Ordered, that on the third Sabbath in February, a collection be taken in all our appointments to defray the expences of the delegates to the next General Conference." The above is certified to be a true copy of an order of the New England Conference, at C. Adams, Sec. N. E. C. Concord, Jan. 13, 1848.

# Religious Summary.

The Rev. J. B FINLEY says, in the Western Christian Ad-

of that Institution, for 1848. Beside the usual calendar, it contains a large amount of information relating to the Art Union, and nearly all the literary and scientific societies of England.

Orlandino is the title of the first volume of a new series of works projected by the famous house of Chambers, Edinburg, to be entitled "Chambers' Library for Young People," and to "consist principally of moral and religious tales, likely to influence the constitution of the containing to hide or keep secret on this subject, that if the constitution of the Church is so altered, by the Annual and General Conference can legally dispose of the product of the Book Concern and Chartered Fund, and they see produ

Too ORTHODOX.-Mr. Brownson, it appears, is too muc of a Papist and too Orthodox to please his Roman Catholic brethren in Boston. He has recently come out boldly in de feuce of the dogma that there is no salvation out of the Romish palled ear of the public with new paradoxes tortured from Catholic theology," &c.

A MISSIONARY FALLEN .- Br. Lelimberg, of the Monroe

CHURCH MUSIC .- The last two numbers of the Advocate Daguerreotype is issued in the best typographical style. \$3.00 per anumn. Whittemore, 114 Washington Street.

Peck, on church music; in which he advocates a return to primitive usages and primitive spirit in the conduct of this edifying portion of religious worship. It would delight the writer to spend a Sabbath with one of our western congregations; ton Street.

REVIVALS .- We are exceedingly happy to perceive a rising session of Thos. W. Sumner, Esq. It represents Franklin in his early manhood, and is a very fine engraving. The articles of this No. are various and entertaining. It completes the first semi-yearly volume of the work. A more interesting and valuable monthly for "young Americans" is not published.—

[S. W. Link 2, Complete the first semi-yearly volume of the work and the complete the labors of brethren Cross and Porter, have become so far quickened in zeal, as to resolve to have a meeting-house at Montezuma. We have just received a line from Bro. B. I. Ives. of Camillus, stating that he is enjoying the commencement of a promising revival. We see similar indications in our exchanges. G. W. Light, 3 Cornhill.

THE FARMERS' ALMANAC, for 1848, has been is-

METHODISM IN CINCINNATI.—The last number of the standard among our Farmers. The present is its fifty-sixth No.

Dickinson's Boston Almanac.—Mr. Dickinson

Meeter Obristian Advocate contains a communication from
which it appears that during the first quarter (ending December
28,) of the present conference year, there has been a net increase of 260 members in the Methodist churches in Cincinnati.

The whole number of accessions was 446, from which are to be

# Summary of Intelligence.

MEXICAN NEWS

The Times has a despatch, from which we quote the follow Gen. Scott has issued orders for the army to spread over and

Numerous orders were also issued relating to taxes.

Col. Miles was about to leave for Vera Cruz. A letter in the Moniteur, dated Queretaro, states that the present Congress will not come together again, several deputies

having left. It adds that new deputies and senators will soon Measures are silently taken to suppress the intrigues in favor

Assistant Surgeon Fales died at the Capital on the 15th ult. Lieut. McDonnally of the Third Artillery and two other offi-

They were attacked at night by robbers. Although only three of

robbers, and arrived safe at their destination. THE MINES OF MEXICO. We should not be surprised.

emy, by cutting him off from some of his material resources. FROM NEW MEXICO.-We have intelligence from Santa Fe 19 days later. The Legislature was in session. A bill has passed authorizing the election of delegates to take into consideration the subject of annexation to the United States. Gen. Our secular news is mostly pressed out this week- Price arrived at Santa Fe on the 17th of November, and had there is however, none of importance-hereafter we appointed Gov. Vigil to be civil governor of the territory.-Sixty-eight deaths had occurred in the first battallion of the Illinois regiment since leaving the States.

> THE NEW HAVEN OUTRAGE .- It is stated that Tutor Goodrich, who was so severely injured by a blow from an iron bar, in the hands of one of the students, is apparently out of danger, and enjoys full possession of his mental faculties. Ewing is still in prison, for want of bail. Tower is at large on bail of \$10,000.

# Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 10, 1848. IN SENATE, Mr. Clayton presented a petition from the Friends of New York, Vermont, Michigan, etc., for the adoptiop of measures for the termination of the war. Mr. Johnson of La., on Pensions, reported a bill granting

half pay to widows and orphans of volunteers killed in Mexico. pursuant to the President's Message. It was read a first time. Mr. Douglass introduced a bill to establish a Territorial Gov-

Mr. Hannegan submitted a resolution that no treaty of peace out the district, agreed upon at your meeting in Bris- can be made with Mexico, having due regard to the best interests of the United States, which does not establish as the bounruary, is at hand. Let us enter upon them with a dary, a most suitable line for a millitary defence; that in no zeal worthy of the sons of Wesley. Let us bathe our souls in the great missionary idea, and thus be able to present it to the people with power. Then if we do the intervention of a monarchical government within the limits of Mexico, by the intervention of any European research that it may be present it to the people with power. Then if we do not succeed in obtaining large collections, we shall at less to good. We shall help to elevate the spiritual come necessary and proper, and it is within the constitutional and humane feelings of the churches; we shall extend capacity of the United States to hold Mexico as a territorial their sphere of thought and excite a stronger desire in appendage. He gave notice to call up that day two weeks the

sary; that it was so on the 13th of May, 1846, when it was de clared. He then reviewed the origin of the war, going back to the Mexican revolution, the constitution of 1824, under which our people lived and were protected in the State of Texas .-The decree of 1834, changing the form of government from a federal to a central one, and requiring the citizens of Texas and Coahuila to surrender their arms, was the cause of the Texan revolution and the independence of that State. To the annexation of Texas to the United States, a measure which both parties had an entire right to adopt, without respect to the objections of Mexico, he attributed the war. He showed, too, that in the conflict between the Texans and Mexicans, the Texin his notice "Let us hear from head quarters at Port-land," permit me to say that the friends of the cause lix Houston, more authority in the country between the Nucces in this city, are highly gratified with the appointment and will most readily embrace the opportunity to attend, and thus do what they can to promote the interof the Rio Grande, than General Urrea did at Matamoras; that the Mexicans were repeatedly driven back to the west bank tend, and thus do what they can to promote the interof the Rio Grande. In short, he contended that the Rio Grande was the just and proper boundary of Texas; that it was And though we lay no claim to being "head quarters," yet we hope that all the friends of Sunday that it was invaded by the Mexican army, and that thus the war became necessary and just. But he proceeded to show that word of exhortation," and make their arrangements to illegal acts, and was responsible for every drop of blood that had been, or would be shed in Mexico, in this war. The immediate cause of the war, was the inexpedient mode in which Texan annexation was accomplished, and the unconstitutional and il-

> consulting Congress, then in session. On motion of Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll in the Chair, on the reference of the President's annual message to appropriate committees.

Mr. Stuart, of Penn., obtained the floor, after which the Com-

legal measure of ordering the troops to the Rio Grande, without

Mr. John Q. Adams offered a resolution granting the use of the Hall on the evening of the 8th inst., to the Colonization Society. Objection being made, Mr. Wentworth of Ill., moved the suspension of the rules, which were suspended, 114 to 28, and

SENATE, Tuesday, Jan. 11-Mr. Davis, of Mass., offered a resolution calling on the President to communicate to the Senate the letters from Generals Taylor and Scott, on the subject of

Mr. Baldwin, of Conn., submitted a resolution calling on the President for the correspondence of Mr. Trist in relation to the negotiation of peace during the armistice. Both these resolu-

The discussion of the Ten Regiment bill was resumed. Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, concluded his speech, and was followed by Messrs. Clayton, Crittenden and Cass. HOUSE .- A debate ensued in committee of the whole, on the

Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania, replied to Mr. McClernand, reviewing and condemning the measures of the administra

Mr. Venable followed in favor of taking New Mexico and Mr. Rockwell of Connecticut followed against the late veto

President's Message.

#### NOTICES.

The undersigned tender their sincere thanks to the good people of West Sandwich, and the friends from town, for their generous donation made them on the evening of the 3d of January, in addition to the one last New Year's evening. And may the infinite benevolent God of Love bestow on them an abundance of the good things of this life, and the infinite riches of his grace in this world, and in the world to come life everlasting.

Lewis Batte.

W. Sandwich, Jan. 6, 1848.

On New Year, our kind friends met at our house to pay us a do-nation visit. The day was very unpleasant—travelling bad, but a good number were present, and left me, as their free gift, fifty dol-lars, mostly in money, for which I desire thus publicly to return them my sincere thanks, and pray God to reward them with spirit-Hooksett, Jan. 10, 1848.

LADIES' REPOSITORY. We have sent off all the copies of the Repository to subscribers, which we received the first of the month. A few subscribers are not yet supplied. We will forward copies to them and to new subscribers as soon as we receive an additional supply.

Jan. 15, 1848.

Binnet, Otheman & Co.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE ACADEMY. The Spring Term of the Providence Conference Academy will egin on Thursday, Jan. 27th, and continue eleven weeks. 3t W. R. BAGNALL

NOTICE.

The friends of the Rev. Erastus Binton, Presiding Elder of New London District, are notified that a donation visit will be made at the place of his residence, in Norwich, on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday the 26th of the present month. Among the numerous friends of our beloved Presiding Elder, may we not expect a large attendance of preachers and laymen, well supplied with the bounties of a kind providence? Those who cannot attend person ally, may do so by proxy, sending such articles as they may desire to, to the care of Rev. John Howson, Norwich, at any time previous to the meeting. The preachers are requested to notify their congregations of this meeting, and solicit a full attendance, AND COMETHEMSELVES.

SIDNEY DEAN, SIDNEY DEAN, JOHN HOWSON, SANFORD BENTON. NOTICE.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—PORTLAND DISTRICT Brethren interested in the Sabbath school cause have expressed a desire that a meeting of the friends of this Institution should be holden on this District, having in view the interchange of thought and an additional impulse to the work. Heartily concurring, I propose that said meeting be held at Biddeford Centre, commencing Tuesday, Feb. 1st, at 2 o'clock, P.M., to continue through the following districts.

Let us have a strong delegation from each charge in the District, including the Preacher and some lay brethren, who are or ought to be connected with the government and instruction of Sabbath schools. I hope also that this call may be seconded through the Herald with a view to awaken interest. Let us hear from head quarters at Portland.

J. H. Jenne.

#### BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED.

M. J. Talbot, Jr.—W. Gordon—M. Hill—E. Scammon—J. Atwell (the matter cannot well be adjusted until we see Br. B. in Boston,)
—B. Luf kin—G. F. Cox (Binney & Otheman are the agents for the Repository; I pass your letter to them)—L. B. French.—B. B. Byrne—S. B. Brackett—W. P. Burrill—S. S. Cummings—H. M. Blake—J. G. Tukey—J. E. Jenne, (the money was received)—G. Webber—D. K. Akin—L. Upham—O. Perrin, (all right on our books)—W. H. Waldron—C. A. Perry—C. Baker—J. B. Trueman, 2—H. Moulton—H. Y. Crooks—E. Hartshorn—A. G. Button—R. Gage—D. P. Thompson—H. Chase—F. A. Crafts—C. Munger—J. Taggart—W. F. Farrington—J. Adams—S. Cushing—C. H. Chase—D. Dorchester, Jr—M. Chase—R. H. Spaulding—W. J. Wilson—M. N. Reynolds—M. Leffingwell, 2—A. Palmer—E. Adams—R. Titton—M. C. Chapin—G. W. Brewster—R. W. Allen—L. P. French—L. P. Frot, (the paper has been sent)—H. N. Weed—H. M. Michols—N. D. George—J. Boyce—E. Peaslee.

#### RECEIPTS FOR THE HERALD TO JAN. 14. TY See that the money you send us is duly acknowledged

Arnold F. N.	u send us	nve to	Jan 1 249
Arnold E. N. Adley, H. P.	2 00	bays to	Jan. 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49 July 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49
Appleton, John Adams, J. F.	1 00	46	July 1, '48
Adams, J. F.	2 00 2 00	66	Jan. 1, '49
Amadon, Titus Atwood, David	2 00	44	Jan. 1, '48
	2 00	66	Oct. 1, '48
Arnold, Thomas Atkins, Elisha B.	2 00	66	Dec. 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49
Aiden, John	2 00	66	Sept. 1, 40
Aldrich, Edward Abbey, Wm. W.	2 00 2 00	66	Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49
Burt, Jacob	2 00	**	
Basteen, Eliza Buckland, Lorenzo	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49
Buckland, Lorenzo Burt, Royal, Jr.	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '49 July 1, '48. Jan. 1, '49
Barker, Jona.	2 00	46	Jan. 1, '49
Bemis, Jeremiah	2 00	"	April 1, '48 Sept. 10, '47 Jan. 1, '49
Boody, Shepherd Bishop, Nathan	1 00 2 00	44	Jan. 1. '49
Bradford, Eveline	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '49
Barrett, Joel	1 00	"	may 1, 40
Bean, M. J. Buss, Cyrus	2 00	**	Jan. 1, '49 July 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49
Brigham, Moses	2 00	44	Jan. 1, '49
Baker, A. C. Bodge, Henry	2 00	**	Jan. 1. '49
Bronson, Warren	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '48 July 1, '49
Breed, A. A.	2 00	46	Jan. 1, '48
Brown, Asa Bryant, T. J.	2 00 4 00	66	April 22 248
Brown, Asa Bryant, T. J. Barker, Josiah H.	2 00	44	Jan. 1, '48 Jan. 1, '48 April 22, '48 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '48
Butman, Joseph	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '48
Batcheller, J. W. Bidwell, H.	2 00 50	44 -	jan. 1, '49
Blanchard, Joseph	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '49
Butler, Rev. J.	1 00	"	Jan. 1, '49 April 15, '48 Jan. 1, '49
Barter, Hannah Bement, T. J.	2 00	44	Jan. 1, '49 Sept. 1, '48
	2 00	66	
Chilson, Tyrus Clark, John	1 00	44	Jan. 1, '49 April 1, '48
Curtis, Richard	2 00	**	Jan. 1, '48
Curtis, John	2 00	44	Ian 1 748
Chamberlin, G. C. Caldwell, S. C.	2 00	66	July 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '48 Nov. 90, '48
Carpenter, Jedediah	2 00	**	Jan. 1, '49
Carpenter, Jedediah Calkins, Jona. Clark, Joseph	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '48 Nov. 20, '48
Colburn, Newell	2 00	66	Jan. 1. '48
Cooledge, Oscar	2 00	"	Jan. 1, '48
Cooledge, Oscar Colburn, Ezekiel Colton, E. H.	2 00	66	
Connelly, James	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '48
Copeland, Salmon	2 00	**	July 9, '48
Carr, Alpheus	2 00	66	July 1, '48 Jan. 1, '48 July 9, '48 Aug. 1, '48 July 1, '48 April 99 '48
Chapin, M. W. Cole, J. D.	2 00	66	
Chick, S. C.	1 00	46	Jan. 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49
Cook, Caleb Collins, Daniel	2 25 6 00	"	Aug. 1, '49
Clark, Calvin	2 00	44	Jan. 1. '49
Collins, Daniel Clark, Calvin Clark, William Coombs, Asa	1 00	66	July 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49
Coggeshall, S. W.	2 00	46	
Cone, H. B.	2 00	**	Jan. 1, '48
Cepoks, J. S. Converse, Alonzo	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49
Dodge, W. J.	4 00	66	
Dickenson, D. S.	2 00	46	Jan. 1, '48 May 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49
Drew, W. R.	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '49
Davis, M. B.	2 00 2 08	46	Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49
Dickenson, D. S. Drew, W. R. Dean, E. W. Davis, M. B. Drake, Francis	4 75	66	Jan. 14, '48
Dustin, Caleb Drake, H. P.	2 00 1 00	44	Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 14, '48 Oct 18, '48 July 1. '48
Emery, F. W. R.	2 00	66	June 14, '48
Eaton, Josiah	2 00	44	Jan. 1, '49
Everdon, J. T. Ellis, Caleb	2 00 2 00	66	Jan. 1, '49
Eaton, Polly	1 00	66	June 14, '48 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49 July 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49
Eastman, L. L.	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '49
Flitner, Eli	2 00 2 00	**	Jan. 1, '48
Farwell, G. N. Fisher, L. S. Fisher, E.	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '48
Fisher, E.	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '49
French, Merritt Fales, J. G.	2 00 2 75	44	Jan. 1 249
Fish, Edward	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '49
Foster, William	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '49
French, Stephen Fuller, Addison	2 00	66	July 1, '48
Files, Jonathan	1 00	-4	July 1, '48
Fales, Burton Fales, Nathaniel	7 50 4 00	66	Jan. 1, '48 Mar. 1, '48 Jan. 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49 June 1. '48 July 1, '48 in full. Jan. 1, '47
	2 00	44	
Gibbs, G. C. Gray, Zenas	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '48 Jan. 1, '48
Gordon, Mary Gifford, Mary	1 00	66	July 1, '48
Goodwin, S. D.	2 00	66	Feb. 7, 248
Gore, Stanley	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '49
Gore, Stanley Goodwin, A. D. Gardner, William Gaits, E. G.	1 00 2 25	44	Aug. 1, '48
Gardner, William Gaits, E. G.	4 00	66	Jan. 1, '48 Feb. 7, '48 Jan. 1, '49 Aug. 1, '48 Oct. 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49
Goodrich, Edward	2 00	**	Dec. 1, '48
Hinckley, Braddock	2 00	66	Ian 1 240

Goodrich, Edward
Hinckley, Braddock
Howe, Geo.
Howes, James
Hall, Seth
Howes, Samuel
Howes, Samuel
Homan, Benj.
Hodgkins, J. B.
Holmes, J. M.
Hawes, J. H.
Hines, M. J.
Houghton, D. W.
Hall, J. B.
Hale, Isaac
Holmes, Nehemiah
Huriburd, Dorcus
Homer, Mrs. A.
Hathaway, Thomas
Holmes, William
Hoyt, W. C.
Hinds, Barzillai

Jan. 1, '49 April 1, '48 Nov. 1, '48 Sept. 1, '47 June 19, '48 Jan. 1, '48 Oct. 15, '48 May 1, '48 May 1, '48 April 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49

atch, Isaac ammond, William oward, A. H.	2 00	64 64	Jan. 1, '49 Oct. 15, '48 Aug. 1, '48			
ngalls, Samuel ngraham, Joel	2 00	**	Dec. 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49			
ngger, Austin ohnson, B. B.	- 00	66 66	Jan. 1, '49 Nov. 1, '48			
irk, John elton, Wheaton	2 00	44	Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49			
nowiton, Thomas ee, N. T.	4 00	"				
ee, N. T. add, Joseph ambert, Joshua ovell Zilphia ewis, William ord, John	2 00 1 00		Jan. 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49 July 1, '48			
ewis, William ord, John awless, G. R. ewin, Sarah ane, Josiah	2 00	**	Jan. 1, '49 July 1, '48 Jan. 1, '48 Nov. 20, '48 Jan. 1, '49			
ewin, Sarah ane, Josiah ewis, J. B.	2 00	"	Jan. 1, '49 Oct. 1, '48			
eavitt, Capt. Richard ewis, Levi ewis, Jas.		"	Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49 Oct. 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49 July 17, '48			
dichael, Tobias	2 00 2 00	"				
farming, John farm, C. H. fcLeiken, Gen. James fcLoude S. A.	2 00 2 00 2 00	"	Feb. 1, '48 Aug. 1, '48 Sept. 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '48			
dam, C. H. ick-lian, Gen. James ick-Loud; S. A. dorse, T. S. derrill, W. B. derrill, S. S. iffillett, Joseph, Jr daxfield, Warren daybew, James dorrell, John darsh, Dwight Martin, Wm.	1 00	"	Jan. 1, '48 July 1, '48			
dillett, Joseph, Jr daxfield, Warren	1 00 2 00 2 00	**	Jan. 1, '48 July 1, '48 July 1, '48 Jan. 1, '48 Sept. 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49 Feb. 10, '48 Mar. 1, '48 Jan. 1, '48			
Morrell, John Marsh, Dwight	2 00 2 00 2 00	44	Feb. 10, '48 Mar. 1, '48			
Martin, Wm. Newhall, Joseph Newball, Melvin	2 00	"	Jan. 1, '48 Feb. 16, '49			
Nichols, John	2 00 2 00 2 00	44	Feb. 16, '49 Dec. 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '45 Jan. 1, '49			
Neal, Nathaniel Orcutt, W. W. Osgood, L. N.	2 00	44	Jan. 1, '49 Aug. 27, '48 April 15, '48			
Presbury, Barney	2 00	"	April 15, '48 Jan. 1, '49			
Packard, Charles Puffer, James Poor, Boardman	2 00 2 00 1 00	66	Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49 July 1, '48 Jan. 1, 49 Jan. 1, 48			
ratt, N. D.	2 00 2 00 2 00	66	Jan. 1, 49			
Prante, S. L. Priman, S. S. Pitman, Benj. Perry, Daniel Perkins, Samuel Prince, Thomas	2 00 2 00 4 00	1.	Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49 April 15, '48 July 1, '48			
CHES LICYS	1 00	"	July 1, '48 July 1, '48 July 1, '48 Jan. 1, '48 Jan. 1, '48			
Partridge, Simeon Perry, Arthur Perry, Ezekiel	1 00 2 00 3 25	"	III I COLL			
Rodliff, H. H.	2 00	"	Jan. 1, '49 Oct. 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49			
Rice, Lemuel Robbins, Daniel Rust, Moses	2 00 2 00 2 00	44				
Rogers, Robert Robinson, N. J. Rice, Wm. Russell, Daniel	2 00 6 00 2 00	"	Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49			
Kandali, John	2 00 2 00 2 00	66	Sept. 1, '48 Oct. 15, '48 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49 Sept. 1, '48 Sept. 13, '48 Jan. 1, '49			
Robinson, Jacob Reynolds, M. N. Rowse, James,	2 00 1 00	66	***************************************			
Stone, Nathaniel Stanton, E. B. Stoughton, John	2 00 1 00 2 00	44 64	Jan. 1, '49 July 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49			
Shumway, John Stone, Moses	2 00 1 00 2 00	64				
Spencer, W. M. Scott, Alvira Smith & Sargeant Stoddard, S. K.	4 00 2 00 2 00	46 66	Jan. 1, '49 Mar. 1, '48 Oct. 18, '48 Jan. 1, '48 Jan. 1. '49			
Stoddard, Abel Shurtleff, Luther Stratton, Tryphena	2 00	66 66	Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '48			
Stratton, Tryphena Sheldon, Simeon Sanderson, Betsey	2 00 2 00 1 00	66				
Searle, Merrick Stockbride Michael	2 00 5 00 6 75	44	Jan. 1, '49 July 1, '48			
Sprague, William Snow, James Stockwell, Calvin Sprague, William	2 25 4 00 6 00	"				
Stockwell, Calvin Sprague, William Staniels, E. T. Smith, Joseph Smith, E. M.	1 00 1 00	44	May 1, '48 April 8, '48 Oct. 15, '47 Mar. 1, '48			
Stevenson, Henry	2 00 2 00 1 00	"				
Stevenson, Henry Sherman, D. L. Sandford, B. T. Sears, Mrs. E. Sears, Judah	2 00 2 00	66 66	July 1, '48 Jan. 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49 Feb. 1, '48			
Spencer, Wm. Smith, Daniel	2 00 2 25 2 00	66	Jan. 1, '48 Jan. 1, '49 July 15, '48			
Tracy, Nelson Thayer, Asa	2 00 2 33	66 66	Jan. 1, '49			
Thayer, Moses Tutherly, Samuel Town, Alfred	2 00 2 00 2 00	44	Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '47 Jan. 1, '48			
Toothacre, C. H. Taylor, J. A. Thoits, Joseph	1 33 2 00 2 00	"	Jan. 1, '49			
Taylor, J. P. Toombs, J. H. Thaxter, Henry G.	2 00 2 00 2 00	"	Sept. 15, '48 Oct. 15, '48			
Treadwell, W. H. H. M. Tuck, Wm.	2 00 1 00	44	Jan. 1, '49 Jan, 1, '49 Sept. 15, '48 Oct. 15, '48 Jan. 1, '48 April 1, '48 July 1, '48			
Warriner, Dr. L. Warren, Mrs. L. Wilder, G. W. Wheeler, A. P. Walker, Lawson	2 00 2 00 3 00	66 66	Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49 Jan. 1, '49 May 1, '49			
Wheeler, A. P. Walker, Lawson	2 00	"	May 1, '48			
Webber, Ezra Wood, Samuel	2 00 2 00 2 00		Jan. 1, '4' Jan. 1, '4' Jan. 1, '4' Jan. 1, '4			
Whitney, Francis Williams, Sylvester Winchell, J. M.	2 00 2 00 2 00	66	Jan. 1, 4 Jan. 1, 4 Jan. 1, 4 Jan. 1, 4 Jan. 1, 4			
Williams, Sylvester Winchell, J. M. Wade, A. B. Ward, Jonathan R. Ward, B. C.	2 00 2 00 2 00		Jan. 1, '4			
Walker, Wm. Washburn, Lucy Walden, Nathaniel	1 00 1 00 2 00	"	July 1, '4 July 1, '4			
Walden, Amos	2 00 2 00	44	Jan 1, '4 Aug. 1, '4 Oct. 1, 4 July 1, '4 April 18, '4 Jan. 1, '4			
Walton, Wm. Williams, Wm. Warner, Andrew Willard, Silas Willard T. B. Williams, Wm. A.	1 00 8 00 1 00	66	July 1, '4 April 18, '4 Jan. 1, '4 Jan. 1, '4			
weaver, owen.	2 25 2 25 1 50	66	Jan. 1, '4 Jept. 1, '4			
Watson, David	2 00	"	Oct. 1, '4			
MAI	RRIA	GES.				
In this city, January 13, by Rev. T. C. Pierce, Mr. Gilman 7						

1 00 pays to Jan. 1, '48 2 00 " Jan. 1, '49

In this city, January 13, by Rev. T. C. Pierce, Mr. Gilman Thomas to Miss. Emcline Fisher, both of Boston.
In Bromfield Street Church, Jan. 9, by Rev. Dr. Higgins, Mr. Calvin Ewins, to Miss Abby G. Page, both of this city.
In the Methodist Church, Dedham, Sabbath afternoon, 9th inst., by Rev. L. P. Prost, Mr. William H. Norris, to Miss Dianna B. Merick.

In Montville, Oct. 17, by Rev. M. Leffingwell, Mr. Russell Davenport, to Miss Lavina Gardner, both of Bozrah, Ct.

At the Farsonage in Steuben, Me., Dec. 25, by Rev. J. Taggert, Capt. Hiram Tebbetts of Addison, to Miss Almia D. Moore, of Steuben; Jan. 1, 1848, Mr. Nichols Leighton, to Miss Elcy Haskell, both of Steuben; also, in Harrington, Me., Jan. 1, 1948, Mr. Ambrose Strout to Miss Hannah J. Strout, both of Harrington.

In Barnstable, January 13, by Rev. B. Otheman, Mr. Freeman Gibbs Jr. of Sandwich, to Miss. Josephine Harris of Barnstable, daughter of Capt. Thomas Harris.

In Peru, Me., Nov. 8, 1847, of typhus fever, terminating in diseas of the brain, Currier Lyman, aged five years and two months, so of Lyman and Betsey F. Bolster, of Peru.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

DWARD HENNESSY, DEALER IN CHAIRS L and Chamber Furniture. No. 23 Brattle Street, Boston, a few doors from Court Street. Painted Chamber Furniture, of all kinds. A general assortment of Chairs, consisting of Boston Pattern Mahogany Arm Chair, new style Cane Seat Office do. Rotary do. do. Common do. do. Extra strong common chairs, suitable for offices and stores. A general assortment of cane seat and common chairs, also Rocking Chairs and Stools of all kinds, constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail. April 28, 1847.

W. PRUDEN & SON, FURNITURE W. Fracher, and Capet Warehouse, Nos. 43 and 45 Black stone street, where may be found a good assortment of Bureaus, Card Tables, Mattrasses, Card Tables, Card T Bureaus, Bedsteads, Centre do. Dining do. Common do. Carpeting, Clocks, Looking Glasses and all other articles usually kept in a Furniture Store, and warranted to be of good quality, and at as low prices as at any other establishment in the city.

N. B. Goods leased on the most favorable terms.

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE

HOUSE, Nos. 48 and 52 Blackstone Street. W. F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their friends and customers, that they continue business at their Old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of Furniture and Feathers, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. Goods packed for country trade at short N. B. Best quality Live Geese Feathers selling very cheap.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TAILOR-W HOLESALE AND RETAIL TAILORING ESTABISHMENT. JOHN GOVE & CO.,
Nos. 1 and 2 Hichborn Block, corner of Ann and Barrett Sts.,
Boston, having one of the largest Clothing Establishments in the
country, and every facility for getting up, at the shortest notice,
every variety of clothing, either for wholesale or retail, and of
the most approved styles of custom garments, would invite all
their friends, as well as the public generally, to give them a call.
Purchasers at wholesale will find our stock of ready made
clothing and Furnishing Goods to be one of the most extensive,
and equal to the advertisement.
Oct. 27

ADIES AND GENTLEMEN, VISITING A DIES AND GENTLEMEN, VISITING
Boston, are invited to examine my stock of Muffs, Victorines, and Boas, manufactured under my immediate supervision, and in all cases warranted. Also new patterns of Fur band caps, for men and youth. Buffalo, and Fancy Sleigh Robes, of every description. Wholesale Rooms, 2d and 3d stories, 173 Washington Street, Boston.

Oct. 27.

3m

THE LIFE AND DIARY OF FANNY NEWELL. A new editon of this popular autobiography has been called for, and is now published in an improved and beautiful form. It contains an Introduction and sketch of her life, by a member of the New England M. E. Conference. Six thousand copies of this volume have been sold, and there is a continued call for it in different portions of New England and elsewhere. Price 42cts. For sale by BINNEY, OTHEMAN & CO., No. 1 Cornhill.

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Dec. 8.

For the Herald and Journal.

#### CHRIST IN THE STORM.

Down from the mountain's frowning brow The angry tempest swept;
The dashing waves o'erleaped the bark Where Jesus sweetly slept. He slept amid the howling winds, But waked to suffering's cry— Must thy disciples perish, Lord! Oh, save from death, we pray!

Master, behold what earnest toil To bring our bark to land; But all our efforts are in vain, The ship will surely strand. The angry sea still mocks our fears, And laughs at our dismay, Oh, Jesus, say, shall we be lost? Oh, save us now, we pray!

The many perils we have past Since first we followed Thee, Inspires our hearts with confid That Thou wilt surely be Our refuge from this stormy blast, Our guide upon the sea O Jesus say, shall we be lost? Oh, save us now we pray!

'T was thus the poor disciples prayed, While o'er Genesereth's wave The fearful tempest darker grew, Nor human aid could save. Master, we perish but for Thee In agony they cry, Do'st thou not heed our deep distress? Save us, Oh Lord, we pray !

Just then, the Savior rose and said With God-like majesty, Ye winds be still, 't is I that speak! Ye waves, at once obey! Hushed were the winds, the waves becalmed In beautious stillness lay, "Who but the Son of God is here, Whom winds and sea obey !'

Children of hope in every hour That Savior's grace is nigh And when life's sea breaks wild and dark, Oh, lift to him your cry! His power can still the raging storm, His love chase fear away, Then be not faithless, but believe, For Christ will hear you pray.

Porstmouth, Dec. 31, 1847.

#### For the Herald and Journal. LINES

ON THE DEATH OF A CHRISTIAN FRIEND.

He's gone, his Christian warfare now is o'er; Released from earth, the weary soul's at rest; Its cares and sorrows compass him no more; With joy supreme, he reigns among the blest. Rest, weary spirit, in thy bright abode, And praise, in ceaseless strains, the Lamb of God.

He's gone-the valiant soldier of the cross Safely has passed o'er life's tumultuous sea; He counted all things here on earth but loss-To gain a blissful immortality. He's fought the fight, he's won at last the prize-

A glorious home, a mansion in the skies. He's gone, and left behind his kindred dear, In sorrowing silence o'er his grave to weep; There many a mourner sheds the bitter tear On that loved spot where he in peace doth sleep But wherefore mourn? When earthly toils are o'er,

We'll meet again, where parting is no more.

He's gone-yet lingering in this vale of woe, Is many a traveller to that home above, Who held sweet council with him here below, Yet onward toward their heavenly rest they move, In hope of meeting him who's gone before, When they shall land on the eternal shore.

He's gone from earth ; we feel his absence here ; His soul has fled to happier realms above, And o'er his grave we shed full many a tear Yes, he is gone; but we shall meet again, And through eternity together reign.

Farewell, blest spirit, now a last farewell; Rest thou in peace ; rest in thy home above ; Ever thy voice with angel hosts shall swell In notes divine a Savior's dying love. Adieu, again, thou spirit of the blest, Welcome the hour when we in Christ shall rest.

# BIOGRAPHICAL.

Br. SIMEON GERRISH died in Hiram, Me., Dec. 17, aged 20 years and 6 months. Being absent, he returned home Thursday, and the folfowing Wednesday his spirit took its flight to the God who gave it; so suddenly did this young man fall a victim to the hand of death. Br. Gerrish experienced religion five years since, and when he came to die found it competent to sustain him in the last conflict. He could say, welcome death, thou end of fears, I am prepared to go. His friends deeply feel their loss, but A. P. SANBORN. their loss is his gain. Porter, Me., Jan. 3.

Sister DOROTHY LIBBY, wife of Mr. Stephen Libby, died in Porter, Me., Dec. 10, aged 57 years. For many years she had been in possession of religion, and a worthy member of M. E. Church. When brought upon a death-bed she was perfectly reconciled to the will of God, and died in peace. A. P. SANBORN. Porter, Jan. 3.

Br. EBENEZER HEYWOOD died in Grantham. Dec. 8, aged 70 years, leaving a wife, eight children, and a large circle of relatives and friends. He was a prudent and good man in the various relations of life.

Also his sister, Miss Polly Heywood, died Oct. 11, aged 75 years. They both had been the disciples of Jesus, by profession and in life, for 35 years, and faithful members of his church. Their last sickness, which was protracted and very painful, was endured with Christian resignation, and the grace which saved them in life, gave victory and triumph in death.

S. QUIMBY. Claremont, Jan. 4. Will the Morning Star and Independant Democrat please copy.

Br. STILLMAN SIMONDS died Jan. 2d, by a singular and sudden occurrence. While about his labor he lost the end of a finger, which was followed by inflammation which entered the head; he died in two weeks from the accident But he was ready. For many years he was a worthy member of the M. E. Church, and sustained faithfully the offices of steward and classleader. He was a good man. His life was even, but best of all his death was triumphant. His physician said, Mr. Simonds, you are going. He replied, yes, but I am going right. about two hours he shouted glory to God. As his companion entered the room, he said, wife praise the Lord, and lifting his hands, he exclaimed, O, happy spirits, happy spirits; referring, as we believe, to those who were waiting to convey him to that place where "there shall be no more death." He left a wife and one

child to mourn his loss. I. J. P. COLLYER. Cambridgeport, Mass.

ISAAC N. WHITTIER, died in Vienna, Me., | tion? Am I to go on my knees to him, and | er. For a short time he had held an exhorter's drel! license. He was distinguished for his zeal in support of the institutions of the gospel. Death steadily in the face. came suddenly upon him, but found him ready. He has left a deeply afflicted widow with two children, in whose behalf we must not cease to pray that he who wounds may heal, and at last unite them all in heaven. F. A. CRAFTS.

Sister ROWENNA WEEKS, died Dec. 28, 1847, aged 21 years. Her last testimony was "Jesus supports me." She had been sick but a few days and was not considered dangerous until a few hours previous to her death. When told she treat you as a gentleman." was dying, she exclaimed, I do not fear to die. To all her friends she said, prepare to meet me done. H. M. N. Southampton, Mass.

# SKETCHES.

#### THE SOFT ANSWER.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"I'll give him law to his heart's content, the and forward, in a state of angry excitement. "Don't call harsh names, Mr. Singleton," said lawyer Trueman, looking up from the mass of papers before him, and smiling in a quiet, benev-

to be called," responded the client with increas- tlemanly language. ing warmth.

Did you ever do a reasonable thing in your life when you were angry?" asked Mr. Trueman, whose age and respectability gave him license to speak thus freely to his young friend, for whom he was endeavoring to arrange some their actions and words that they are gentlebusiness difficulty with his former partner.

"I can't say that I ever did, Mr. Trueman: but now, I have good reason for being angry, say; but as you seem to be bent on having it your and the language I use in reference to Williams own way, why, here, let me copy the thing and is but the expression of a sober and rational sign it," said the young man, suddenly changing conviction," replied Singleton, a little more calm- his manner.

Mr. Trueman.

previously formed impression of his character.' "But I cannot find, in that letter, any evidence proving your late partner to be a dishonest man. He will not agree to your proposed mode of settlement, because he does not see have things in a pretty fair way," he said, lookit to be the most proper way."

and equitable mode of settlement, that is all !-He wants to overreach me, and is determined to that gentleman entered his office on the succeeddo so if he can!" responded Mr. Singleton, still ing day. excited.

"There you are decidedly wrong," said the lawyer. "You have both allowed yourselves to ter letter of yours? I can't call it mine." become angry, and are both unreasonable; and if I must speak plainly, I think you are the most will read it to you, said the old gentleman." unreasonable, in the present case. Two angry men can never settle any business properly .-You have unnecessarily increased the difficulties in the way of a speedy settlement, by writing Mr. Williams an angry letter, which he has responded to in the like unhappy temper.— Now if I am to settle this business for you, I must write all letters that pass to Mr. Williams, in future.'

But how can you properly express my views and feelings?

"That I do not wish to do, if your views and feelings are to remain as they now are—for anymost heartily acquiesce. thing like an adjustment of the difficulties under such circumstances, I should consider hopeless, replied Mr. Trueman.

"Well, let me answer this letter, and after that, I promise that you shall have your own " No, I shall not consent to any such thing.

It is the reply to that letter, which is to modify the negotiation for a settlement, in such a way as to bring success or failure; and I have no idea of allowing you, in the present state of your mind, to write such a one as will most assuredly defeat an amicable adjustment."

Singleton paused some time before making a reply. He had been forming in his mind a most gleton. should have the benefit of knowing that he thought him a "tricky and deliberate scoundrel,' with other opinions of a similar character. He found it, therefore, impossible to let the unimpassioned Mr. Trueman write the important

"Indeed, I must write this letter, Mr. Trueman," he said. "There are some things that I want to say to him which I know you won't write. You don't seem to consider the position in which he has placed me by that letter, nor what is obligatory upon me as a man of honor. I never allow any man to reflect upon me, directly or indirectly, without a prompt response.

There is, in the Bible," said Mr. Trueman, "a passage that is peculiarly applicable in the present case. It is this—'A soft answer turneth away wrath, but greivous words stir up anger.' I have found this precept, in a life that has numbered more than double your years, to be one that may be safely and honorably adopted ter, with cutting epithets, than it is for him?"

But, Mr. Truemanmy judgment, or I cannot consent to go on."

letter?" urged the client.

mind, could not possibly come to the same conclustood leaning against the window-frame; his sion in reference to what is harsh and what is blooming face and yellow locks, with a portion mild," said Mr. Trueman; "therefore I cannot of his white clean shirt sleeves and scarlet vest, consent that you shall write one word of the were distinctly visible in the moonlight. proposed reply-I must write it."

mit. When will it be ready?"

draft which you can copy and sign.' In the afternoon, Mr. Singleton care, and

ran thus, after the date and formal addressyour approbation. Be kind enough to suggest to Mr. Trueman, my full as when served up. lawyer, any plan which you think will lead to an early and amicable adjustment of our business. the previous spring. Her deceased husband,

Mr. Trueman, mildly, for he was prepared for a poor orphan, and her parents had been able to

such an exhibition of feeling. "Objection! How can you ask such a ques- he had chosen her because she was known as

Oct. 29, aged 38 years, having been for 21 years beg him to do me justice? No! I'll sacrifice a consistent Christian, and 17 years a class-lead- every cent I've got in the world, first, the scoun-

"You wish to have your business settled, do religious duty, and unceasing liberality in the you not?" asked Mr. Trueman, looking him

"Of course I do-honorably settled!" "Well, let me hear what you mean by an honorable settlement." "Why, I mean-" The young man hesi

tated a moment, and Mr. Trueman said, "You mean a settlement in which your interest shall be equally considered with that of Mr. Williams."

"Yes, certainly, and that-"And that," continued Mr. Trueman, "Mr. Williams in the settlement shall consider and

"Certainly I do, but that is more than he "Well, never mind, let what is past go for as much as it is worth. The principle point of

action is in the present.' " But I'll never send that mean, cringing letter, though."

"You mistake its whole tenor, I do assure you, Mr. Singleton. You have allowed your angry feellings to blind you. You certainly carefully considered before you adopted it, the proposed basis of a settlement, did you not?' "Of course I did."

"So the letter I have prepared for you states. scoundrel!" said Singleton, walking backward Now, as an honest and honorable man, you are, I am sure, willing to grant to him the same privilege which you asked for youself, viz: that of proposing a plan of settlement. Your proposition does not seem to please him; now it is but olent way, that was peculiar to him.

fair that he should be invited to state how he wishes the settlement to be made—and in giving name. Williams is a scoundrel, and so he ought such an invitation, a gentleman should use gen-

"But he don't deserve to be treated like a gentleman. In fact he has no claim to the title," said the young man.

"If he has none, as you say, you profess to be a gentleman, and all gentlemen should prove by

"I can't say that I am convinced by what you

"Did you pronounce him a scoundrel before table the brief letter he had copied. "I suppose you received this reply to your last letter?" asked he'll think me a low-spirited fellow, after he gets that; but he's mistaken. After it's all over "No, I did not; but that letter confirmed my I'll take good care to tell him that it did'nt contain my sentiments."

Mr. Trueman smiled, as he took the letter, and went on to fold and direct it. "Come to-morrow afternoon and I think we'll

ing up with his usual pleasant smile, as he fin-"He won't agree to it, because it is an honest ished the direction of the letter. "Good afternoon, Mr. Singleton," he said, as

> "Good afternoon," responded the young man.
> "Well, have you heard from that milk and wa-"Yes, here is the answer. Take a seat and I

"Well let's hear it."

" DEAR GEORGE: I have your kind and gentlemanly note of yesterday, in reply to my harsh, unreasonable, and ungentlemanly one of the day before. We have both been playing the fool; but you are ahead of me in becoming sane. I have examined, since I got your note, more carefully the tenor of your proposition for a settlement. and it meets my views precisely. My foolish anger kept me from seeing it before. Let our mutual friend, Mr. Trueman, arrange the matter according to the plan mentioned, and I shall

Yours THOMAS WILLIAMS."

"He never wrote that letter in the world

exclaimed Singleton, starting to his feet. "It's Thomas Williams' own hand as I live ejaculated Singleton, on glancing on the letter. My old friend Thomas Williams, the best natured fellow in the world!" he continued, his feelings undergoing a sudden and entire revolu-"What a fool I have been!

"And what a fool I have been!" said Thomas Williams, advancing from an adjoining room, at the same time extending his hand towards Sin-

cutting and bitter rejoinder to the letter alluded Singleton, grasping his hand. "Why what has been the matter with us both?"

" My young friends," said old Mr. Trueman one of the kindest men in the world, rising and advancing towards them, "I have known you long and have always esteemed you both. This leasant meeting and reconciliation, you perceive is of my arrangement. Now let me give you a precept that will make friends and keep friends. It has been my motto through life, and I don't know that I have an enemy in the world. It is, " A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger."

# FAMILY CIRCLE.

# THE FIRE FLY.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

On the evening of a hot and sultry summe in all cases. You blame Mr. Williams for day, Maria, a poor widow, sat at the open winwriting you an angry letter, and are indignant at dow of her little chamber, and gazed out upon certain expressions contained therein. Now, is the neat orchard which surrounded her cottage. it any more right for you to write an angry let- The grass had been mown in the morning, but the heat of the sun had soon dried it. She had already gathered it into heaps; and the sweet "I do assure you, my young friend," said the smell of the hay now blew into the chamber as lawyer, interrupting him, "that I am acting in if to refresh and strengthen her after her labor. this case for your benefit, and not for my own; The glow of sunset was already fading upon the and as your legal adviser, you must submit to border of the clear and cloudless sky, and the moon shone calm and bright into the little cham-'If I will promise not to use any harsh lan- ber, shadowing the square panes of the halfguage, will you not consent to let me write the opened window, together with the grape-vine which adorned it, upon the nicely sanded floor. "You and I, in the present state of your Little Ferdinand, a boy of six years of age,

The poor woman was sitting thus to rest her-Well, I suppose, then, I shall have to sub- self, perhaps. But oppressive as had been the labor of the sultry day, yet a heavier burden "Come this afternoon, and I will give you the weighed upon her bosom, and rendered her forgetful of her weariness. She had eaten but a re- spoonful or two of their supper, which consisted ceived the letter prepared by Mr. Trueman. It of bread and milk. Little Fredinand was also greatly disturbed, but did not speak, because he "I regret that my proposition did not meet saw that his mother was so sorrowful; having The mode of settlement observed that his mother, instead of eating, suggested, was the result of a care- wept bitterly, he had laid aside his spoon, and ful consideration of our mutual interests .- the earthen dish stood upon the table almost as

Maria was left a widow in the early part of You may rely on my consent to it, if it meets his one of the worthiest men in the village, had, by industry and economy, saved a sum of mon-'Is it possible, Mr. Trueman, that you expect ey sufficient to purchase the little cottage, with me to sign such a cringing letter as that?" said its neat meadow, though not entirely free from Mr. Singleton, throwing it down, and walking encumbrance. The industrious man had planted backward and forward with great irritation of the green and cheerful field with young trees, which had already bore the finest fruit. He "Well, what is your objection to it?" replied had chosen Maria for his wife, although she was give her nothing more than a good education;

him with the greatest tenderness, she herself to-day, (St. Martin's day,) and he now owes me was attacked with it after his death, and barely fifty crowns." escaped with life.

thrown them much behindhand; but now she delight: must even part with her little cottage. Her de- "O, Ferdinand, give thanks to God, for we ceased husband had long labored for the richest now need not leave home; now we can remain peasant in the country, a man by the name of in our cottage." Meyer. The peasant, who highly esteemed him on account of his fidelity and industry, had lent said the little fellow. "If I had not begged him three hundred crowns to purchase this cot- you to move the chest, you never would have tage, with the ground belonging to it, upon the found the book. It might have lain their a condition that he would pay off fifty crowns hundred years." yearly, twenty-five in money and twenty-five in The mother stood for awhile in silent aston Until the year that he was taken sick ishment, and then said :her husband had faithfully performed his agreement, and the debt now amounted to but fifty thrill of awe and reverence when I reflect upon crowns. Maria knew all this very well.

heirs, a son and daughter-in-law, found the note spot where this book was concealed. Yes, truly, for three hundred crowns among the papers of God's hand is in all things, however trifling !the deceased. They did not know a word about Nothing comes by chance. Even the hairs of the affair, as the old man had never spoken of it the head are numbered, not one of them falls to to them. The terrified woman assured them, the ground without his knowledge. Remember calling heaven to witness, that her deceased husband had paid off the whole, except fifty crowns. especially in time of need. It is easy for him to But all this was of no avail. The young pea- aid and to save. He does not ueed to send a sant called her a shameless liar, and summoned shining angel to us. He can send us help by her before a court of law. As she could not a winged insect!" prove that anything had been paid, it was de- The mother could not sleep that night for joy. cided that the whole claim against her was valid. Soon after break of day, she took her way to The heirs insisted upon payment; and as poor the judge, who at once sent for the heir. He Maria had nothing but her cottage and grounds, came. He acknowledged the writing as genuthis little property must now be sold. She had ine, and was much ashamed of having slandered fallen upon her knees before the heirs, and had the woman before the court, and having called prayed them not to turn her out of doors; little her a liar. The judge declared he owed her all was in vain. The following morning was which he had caused her. The man was unwilappointed for the sale. She had heard this an ling to make atonement for his injustice. hour before, just as she had finished her day's But when the poor woman had related the work. A neighbor had called out over the whole account of her evening prayer, and the hedge and told it to her.

It was for this reason that she now sat so sorrowful by the open window, glancing now up- helped you." ward to the clear sky, now upon Ferdinand, and then gazing steadily at the floor. There said with tears in his eyes:was a sad silence.

then raked the hay from the orchard for the last Pardon me for harshness towards you; I release time. The early yellow plums which I picked you from the payment of the fifty crowns, and if this morning for Ferdinand are the last fruit you are at any time in need, come to me and I which the poor boy will eat from the trees which his father planted for him. Yes, this may be who trust in God, he will never forsake; and the last night we may spend beneath this roof. that confidence in him is safer dependence than By this time to-morrow, this cottage will be an- great riches. And if I ever come to want, or if other's property, and who can say but we shall my wife should be a widow, and my children be turned out at once. Heaven alone knows orphans, may he help us also, as he helped you.' where we shall find shelter to-morrow. Perhaps under the open heaven." She began to sob as this poor widow, and help will not be want-

Little Ferdinand, who until now had not moved, come forward, and weeping, said,-"Mother, do not cry so bitterly, or else I cannot talk to you. Do you not know what father said, as he died there on that bed. 'Do not weep so,' he said, 'God is a father to the poor widows and orphans. Call upon him in thy distress and he will aid thee.' This is what he said, and is it not true, then?"

"Yes, dear child," said the mother, "it is

"Well," said the boy, "why do you weep so long then? Pray to God, and he will help you." "Good child, thou art right!" said his mother, and her tears flowed less bitterly, and comfort was mingled with her sorrow. She folded her arms, and raised her moist eyes towards heaven, and Ferdinand folded his hands also, and looked upward, and the bright moon shone upon moth-And the mother began to pray, and the boy

repeated every word after her.
"Great Father in heaven," she said, "look own upon a poor mother and her child-a poor We are in great need, and have no longer any cart-man, and bid him good bye. refuge upon the earth. But thou art rich in in the day of thy trouble, and I will deliver thanked him for helping him to a place. the day of the the we pray. Thrust us not forth had found the place to which he had been refrom this dwelling—take not from a poor orphan commended, and had then full employment in a his only inheritance. Or, if in thy mysterious retail grocer's store, in carting packages and dobut still most wise and benevolent purposes, ing jobs of different kinds. From this humble

oreak as we wander forth, and from yonder hill turn to look for the last time upon our house." Sobs interrupted her; weeping, she gazed toward heaven, and was silent. The boy, who Men of such sort of stuff, who, if they cannot yet stood with folded hands, suddenly exclaimed with outstretched finger-"Mother, look! what is that? Yonder moves quite sure to succeed in the world .- Traveller. light. Yonder flies a little star. Look, there

it hurries by the window! O, see, now it comes in! How bright, how beautiful it shines! Look. only look! it has a greenish light. It is almost as beautiful as the evening star. Now it moves along the ceiling. That is wonderful!' "It is a fire-fly, dear Ferdinand," said his

mother. "In the day-time it is a small unsightly insect, but in the night it gives out a most beautiful light."

"May I catch it?" said the boy. "Will it not hurt me, and will not the light burn me?" "It will not burn thee," said the mother, and

" Catch it and examine it closer; it is one of the wonders of God's Almighty power." The boy, entirely forgetful of his sorrow, at once tried to catch the sparkling fire-fly, now on the floor, now under the table, now under the

against the wall. He looked under the chest. "I see it plain enough," he said; "there it and the floor, and every bit of dust near it,

oon come out again." to his mother and said, with a soft, imploring a boy should strive hard-should determine to

not reach it; my arm is not long enough."

"Mother, do you get it out for me, or move so. Besides, it is not so easy always to speak that chest a little from the wall, and I can eas- the truth-and so very hard to arrange a plausily catch it '

wall, and the boy took the quiet fire-fly, examdelighted with it.

she picked it up. Now it can be shown that thy father paid the sharpest and bitterest in the world .- Brooklyn money that they demand of us. Who would Eagle. have thought that the account-book stuck between the great chest which we took with the

cottage, and which has not been moved since

we bought it?"

the most pious, industrious, and well-behaved beginning of the year, and what he paid off in | and the toppings o' weel-sleekit-up-hair, that maiden in the village. They had lived happy together; but the typus fever broke out in the village, and her husband died. Having nursed "I have settled accounts with James Bloom

The mother struck her hands together with Her husband's sickness and her own, had joy, embracing her child, and exclaimed with

"O! my child, it was God's doings. I feel it. Look! as we both prayed and wept, there Meyer now died of the same disease. The came the sparkling fire-fly, and pointed out the

Ferdinand had prayed with her; both wept, but some recompense for the shame and great sorrow

appearance of the fire-fly, the judge said :-"That is the finger of God; he has visibly

Young Meyer, however, was much moved, and

"Yes, it is so. God is the father of the widow and fatherless; and their avenger also.

Trust always thus in him, and be as upright ing to you in time of need.

# CHILDREN.

RIGHT SORT OF STUFF. Some fifteen years ago, two strangers met on Charlestown bridge. One was a young man fresh and green from the country; with his wardrobe in a bundle under his arm, and the

other a resident of the city. For some reason not easily explained, they halted and held something like the following conversation: Country lad. Sir. do you know any place where I can get any thing to do? Citizen. I don't know that I do. What

sort of employment are you seeking for? Country lad. Well, I'm not particular, I calculated to teach school when I left home, but they told me back here, that they thought I couldn't get any one about here. Do you know of a stable where they want a hand?

Finding the countryman was ready for any thing in the way of work, the gentleman told widow and an orphan raise their eyes to thee. him where he might get employment as a hand-

It was not long after this casual interview, Thou hast thyself said, 'Call upon me that the young man sought out his adviser, and thou hast otherwise decreed, prepare for us a beginning, he worked his way along in the resting place upon the wide, vast earth. O, world, to be a partner in the same concern. pour this consolation into our hearts, lest they He is now reputed to be worth from \$50,000

to \$75,000. So much for energy and perseverance, with a willingness to do any honest work for a living. at once do what they would, do what they can, with the ordinary blessing of Providence, are

# TO BOYS AND GIRLS.

Never tell a whole lie, or half a lie, or quarter

of a lie, or any part of a lie. Many boys who know well enough what a sneaking, dirty thing it is to lie, will yet twist the truth or deceive a little bit. This is about as bad-and a good deal more cowardly-than a plump falsehood. If a boy does something wrong, either through ignorance, carelessness or accident-and then tells one-half truth and one-half lie about ithe might almost as well have boldly told the she laughed, while the tears streamed down her full untruth that he did nt do it at all. Now see how the spirited, manly, true-hearted, cleartongued boy will do, after an error: he resolutely determines to acknowledge it, without being afraid of any body's anger-to tell it just as it was. I never in my life knew any one to be injured by telling the truth in this way; but I have seen many a boy, and man too, who was "Ah me, what a pity!" said the boy; for as looked upon with contempt, and chought poorly he stretched out his hand to catch the bright in- of, because he would tell sneaking lies, or half sect, it flew behind the great chest that stood lies, or quarter lies. The worst sort of untruths -those which are deliberately made up-stories told about people-or little stories magnified is close against the wall; and the white wall, into big ones—prove the teller of them to be a and the floor, and every bit of dust near it, most worthless, impure, and mean person. The shines as if the moon shone upon it; but I can- liar is indeed despicable both to God and good men .- On the other hand nothing is more beau-"Have patience," said the mother, "it will tiful than a strictly truth-telling young personone who never varies from the truth-who is The boy waited a little while, and then came open, candid, and above deceit. To become so,

ible falsehood-which even then, will in all like-The mother rose, moved the chest from the lihood be found out nineteen times out of twenty. To take the least thing, the least trifle-(if i ined it in the hollow of his little hand, and was be worth only a cent, or even less)—which does not belong to you, is a crime not only to be pun-But his mother's attention was attracted by a ished by law, but puts a black drop in the heart, different object. As she moved the chest, some- and sooner or later brings the doer to shame thing which had stuck between it and the wall This is an act so wicked and disgraceful however, fell upon the floor. She uttered a loud cry as that I don't think it likely to be committed by those who will read these lines; and I will say "Ah," she exclaimed, " now all our trouble is nothing farther than that if any boy in whom over. That is last year's account book, which I felt an interest ever descended to the wretched have so long looked for in vain. I thought it meanness of pilfering, or taking the smallest had been destroyed as of no value, by strangers article which was not his, it would go to my perhaps, while I lay senseless during my illness! soul in many a long deep stab-one of the

become so-and he will become so, and remain

# A SCOTCHMAN'S ADVICE.

Now, daughter, ye hae just four things to She at once lighted a lamp, and turned over the leaves of the account-book, while tears of your head, your hands, your feet, and your heart. joy sparkled in her eyes. Every thing was correctly put down—the sum which her deceased outside and inside. Its nae the bobs and curles. husband owed of three hundred crowns at the the ribbons and the roseknots, the gildet kames.

are to stand the test for life; and yet these are a' becoming in their places. But there is some-thing else required. Ye maun learn to think for yoursel, and act for yoursel, for you canna al-ways have your mother and me to think and act for you. Ye maun learn to calculate and weigh. not only your own actions, but your motives of action, as well as the actions and apparent motives of those with whom you have to deal; and stick aye by that, my child, of which you are sure never to be ashamed, either in this world, or in the one that's to come.

If ever ye be spared to be a wife, there will be mair depend on your head than on your hands; but yet ye are nae the waur o' being able to cook your family a neat dinner, and make yoursel a new gown at ony time, or a frock to a bit wee ane.

But now for the heart, daughter-that is what requires the maist care, and the maist watching, ower all, and there's nae else that I am so unqualified to gie advice in. Keep it aye free o' malice, rancor and deceit; and as to the forming of any improper connexions, or youthful partialities, it is sae dangerous at your time o' life, that no advice nor guardianship can countervail. I mean therefore to leave it entirely to your own discretion and good sense.

I might have mentioned the management of the tongue as another and a separate point of attention; but it is a mere machine, and acts only in surbordination to the head and heart, and if these are kept in proper order, the other winna rin far wrang. But dinna be ower the matter punctual about catching the snappy English pronunciations. It looks rather affected in a country girl to be always snapping at the English, and at the same time popping in an auld Scotch phrase that she learned in the nursery, for it is impossible to get quit o' them. But mind aye this, my child, that good sense is well faured and becoming, in whatever dialect it be spoken: and one's mother tongue suits always the lips of either a bonny lass or an auld carl the best .-Ettrick Shepherd.

## SLAVERY.

# SWEEPING ON WIDER YET.

LAHORE is free! Slavery is forever abolished

Think of this! In the East Indies, where Christian light scarcely dawns and Christian truth is scarcely known, the people, the half savage Indians, have declared that freedom shall be the boon of all, and infanticide, and suttees, or the burning of widows, and the sacrifice of innocent life, be known no more! By decree, at once solemn and eloquent, slave-dealing, and crimes of the character specified, are forever abolished in Lahore!

And observe, too, another fact. Just in proportion as the horrid religious rites of the East have given way to a higher civilization, and the truths of humanity begin to be realized, just in the same proportion do serfdom and slavery weaken their hold and fall. State after State in the East Indies has come in. Last of all, is LAHORE, and with the reform there, with emancipation from slavery and the heathen sacrifice of life, we may look for a brighter day in the East, a day, when the Bible will begin to be the law of religion, and more aud more the rule of

The Proclamation made by the Lahore Durbar throughout the Dominions of Maharajah Dulleep Singh, dated 21st July, 1847, is worthy a record

in the history of our age. We subjoin it :-"The practice of female infanticide and Suttee being most iniquitous, as taking away innocent life, and the most learned and virtuous pundits and scholars of the Shasters having declared, after full inquiry, that it is positively forbidden by every sacred code, the Creator of the Universe having no delight in the contemplation of such erroneous cruelty as spilling the blood of his creatures, it is hereby resolved, with the concurrence and approval of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Montgomery Lawrence, C. B., Agent Governor-General, North-west Frontier, and President at Lahore, that the practices aforesaid, together with that of slave-dealing, be abolished henceforth and forever within the domin-

ions of the Lahore government. "Accordingly it is hereby proclaimed, that no sirdar, or police officer, or landholder, or cultivator, or any other subject of Lahore, is to permit the commission of these crimes-either the murder of temale infants, or the burning a widow on the pile of her husband, or the sale of men, women

or children. "And if, after this proclamation, any one shall be guilty of either of the said offences, it will be the duty of district officers to give immediate information thereof to the Durbar, more especially in the case of stealing and selling children; and if any kardar shall fail to do so, he will be held personally responsible for the same. Let public officers, therefore, as soon as ever they hear of anything of the sort, seize and imprison the perpetrators, aiders and abetters therein, and report the same to the Durbar, who will sit in judgment

thereon. "And be it known, that no distinction will be made between the actual perpetrator of any of the crimes aforesaid, and those who aid or abet him in the perpetration, both will be equally punished. "Written, signed, and sealed at Lahore, on 8th Saween, 1803, with the royal signet."

" Let all men, therefore, obey it." What an illustration, too, of the effect of example! When Lord HARDINGE attempted to change the social order of the East, and introduce Christian notions, there seemed no hope to cheer him on, so dark was the prospect. One State moved; then another; then another-until grandees, chiefs and kings, became ambitious to root out the monstrous evils which had so long existed in the East Indies, so that the contest is now who shall be foremost in the great work of reform. Shall we be in the back-ground? Must we lag behind uncivilized India? Just imagine Kentucky taking the lead in emancipation and Virginia following, and ask what State would not be compelled to follow them? The South could not help itself. Slaveholders themselves, would cry aloud for emancipation. Freedom would be

the universal law.

Up, friends! Never fear; work! and you will not fail! God and man are with and for you! -Louisville Examiner.

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